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21 December 1984

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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RIGHTWING DAILY LISTS CUBAN PRESENCE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 6 Nov 84 p 20

[Text] In addition to Angola, 17 African countries, from the south to the north of the Sahara, are supporting a Cuban communist presence to a greater or lesser degree. Here they are:

Algeria--About 35 doctors; nothing is known about their date of arrival, their specific tasks, and the economic and social implications of their presence.

Benin--50 security advisors.

Cape Verde--15 Cubans with unknown duties.

Congo--3,000 military advisors and instructors in addition to those who are engaged in installation protection tasks.

Ethiopia--The first Cuban military personnel arrived in May 1977 and their number afterward increased to 14,000. Although they are employed primarily on defensive missions, Cuban military personnel have been very active in the conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia in 1977-1978 and they helped the Ethiopians win in Ogaden. But Operation "Red Star," carried out with Cuban military aid against Eritrea, was a total failure. The reduction in the number of Cuban military personnel in this country has been blamed on their inefficiency as well as on the heavy burden which their presence constituted.

Equatorial Guinea--The Cuban presence was noted for the first time in 1982 and currently there are about 750 Cuban military personnel there as advisors and instructors.

Guinea-Bissau--140 military advisors and 50 doctors.

Lesotho--Nine Cuban military personnel as instructors.

Libya--2,000 Cubans employed on military projects of an unknown nature.

Madagascar--150 military personnel with unknown duties.

Mozambique--In 1980, 700 military personnel arrived including specialists in engineering, plus 1,400 civilians. As of now, the Cubans have done nothing in terms of neutralizing the growing military success of RENAMO /Mozambican National Resistance/ in most of the territory of Mozambique.

Nigeria--180 military advisors.

Sao Tome and Principe--More than 600 military advisors.

Sierra Leone--400 military.

Tanzania--100 military instructors.

Uganda--250 military advisors.

Zambia--200 military instructors.

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CSO: 3442/74

ECONOMIC, OIL INDUSTRY, FOREIGN TRADE SITUATIONS ANALYZED

Lisbon AFRICA JOURNAL in Portuguese 14 Nov 84 p 7

[Summary of an address ("Development and Prospects") delivered at the ISCTE on 8 November 1984 by Mario Murteira, as a part of the Third Angolan Cultural Week organized by the CIDAC]

[Text] According to the limited statistics and estimates available, the Angolan economy reached its lowest point after the winning of independence in 1976, when domestic production dropped to 53 percent of the 1973 level. Some recovery had been achieved by 1980, reaching perhaps the 60 percent level, also as compared to the production reported in 1973. More recently, generally speaking, there have been two developments in opposite directions. One is the accelerated expansion of the oil sector, and the other the stagnation or decline for the rest of the economy, above all as a result of the combined aggressive actions of South Africa and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], under the conditions known to all. As to oil, a few simple comments will suggest the scope of the expansion in progress.

At the beginning of this year, production totaled 200,000 barrels per day, up 18 percent from 1977, and up more than 50 percent from the 1981-82 period, when production dropped sharply. It is expected that production will reach 250,000 barrels per day in 1985, which will mean production of 50 percent more than in 1977 and almost double the 1982 total. All of this is occurring within the framework of a broad Angolan offshore prospecting program south of Cabinda (prospecting is already intensive in this region), an area which has been divided into 13 blocks of about 4,000 square kilometers each. These are being successively allocated to various enterprises, and the area already contains at least 22 oil and four natural gas fields.

Under these conditions, it is understandable that the "oil economy" is taking on increasing absolute and relative weight in the RPA [Angolan People's Republic].

Oil products currently account for 90 percent of the exports.

In other sectors, however, recession is obvious. It is estimated that in 1982, agricultural production had reached only 59 percent of the total at the beginning of the 1970s, and per capita food production 71 percent. Diamond production in 1983 came to 43 percent of the 1974 total, and the quantity exported (total goods) in 1981 was only one-third of the 1973 exports.

It is obvious that the Angolan economic system is currently functioning under very unstable conditions, specifically where the distribution and marketing of goods is concerned.

From the point of view of the productive units, "excessive foreign spending" is enormous. No "market" or "plan" can regulate economic activity satisfactorily. The official price system reflects the actual goods trade relations very little or not at all, and the planned goals go in large part unachieved. Political stabilization, normalization of basic security conditions in the Angolan nation, an end to South African aggression and the cessation of UNITA activities are obvious conditions which are indispensable for economic recovery in a nation which has suffered so harshly from wars and violent conflict for almost a quarter of a century.

The RPA does however, in strictly economic terms, enjoy a relatively favorable position in a certain respect in the general picture of a Third World devastated by the consequences of the great crisis in capitalism in the past decade, and specifically within the context of black Africa. The RPA is still regarded as a "good payor" in the classifications assigned by specialized international journals. It maintains a considerable import capacity, is tending to reestablish the current transaction balance thanks to the combined effects of increased oil exports and the reduction of imports, and although it has a growing foreign debt (I am thinking above all of the 1978-81 period, when this debt sextupled), it is not in a critical foreign payments situation like that common in Latin America, where some nations are on the brink of financial collapse, or in African countries, even Portuguese-speaking ones such as Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau.

It is however important to make it clear that the Angolan authorities will have to face up to a certain number of crucial economic issues, once the minimal conditions of domestic and foreign safety required, but not sufficient, for the economic recovery of the RPA, have been obtained.

Domestic Economies in Search of Themselves

The decline in economic activity, except for the oil sector, on the scale seen in Angola cannot be explained simply in terms of factors, although doubtless important, of a political or military nature. Moreover, a very similar process can be observed in other African countries, including the other former colonies of Portugal, with the exception of Cape Verde. Regarding Portuguese-speaking African countries which have recently obtained their independence--after all, what is a decade in terms of the history of a people?--there can be no doubt that the importance of the specific process of colonization and decolonization they have undergone cannot be overlooked. "Colonization" by a technically, economically, politically and culturally backward mother country in which the political regime in existence almost up to the date independence was won did nothing to prepare for the post-colonial phase, even from a neocolonial point of view. "Decolonization," which was necessary and even courageous under the conditions which existed, was more brutal in the chaotic acceleration of the prerevolutionary period which followed the fall of a reactionary dictatorship dating back almost half a

century in Portugal. And finally, there was a lack of a responsible and consistent policy in the realm of cooperation on the part of the stabilized political regime in Portugal, once the critical 1974-75 stage had passed. All of this certainly contributed to the tremendous difficulties encountered by the young nations in the days following their winning of political independence. The "national" economies in search of themselves thus found themselves at the outset unregulated domestically and neglected on the international level.

At present, we can identify the following key economic questions faced by Angola, as well as, to a greater or lesser extent, by the other Portuguese-speaking countries:

- The organization or formation of a new economic system;
- The agricultural-industrial relation, or that between the "traditional" sector and the "modern" sector, in view of the need for domestic integration of the national economy;
- An investment policy and the pertinent financing; and
- Finally, a "foreign" economic policy.

As to the first problem, questions such as the role of planning, the dimensions of the public sector, the price-fixing system (including foreign currencies, that is to say exchange rates), etc., arise. One comment on a point I regard as basic: planning must not mean heavy and inefficient administrative machinery, ineffective even as a control system, which ignores the real economy and its objective requirements. Nor can planning serve as a means of postponing the daily demands of a current economic policy. If planning, or better still planned activity, does not provide the actual space for the coordination of the basic economy policy decisions, then this coordination is explicitly or implicitly, consciously or unconsciously, located elsewhere, in another space, for example in the semiclandestine networks of the black market and the policy vacillations of the ET, at the negotiating table with the IMF, or even in the lee of international trade trends.

The relation between agriculture and industry is a very difficult issue which, in my view, has not been dealt with successfully in Angola or Mozambique or Guinea-Bissau. Furthermore, it is necessary to provide the peasants with consumer products they lack and to produce and compensate them properly, in exchange for their productive effort. Otherwise, the vast majority of the population, to be found in the traditional sector, is neglected, and the worker-peasant alliance, the keystone of the transition to socialism, becomes a mere flower of rhetoric, and the "national" economy remains to be built. In the case of Angola, there is the very obvious risk that the oil-bearing enclave will be further expanded, and that the sacrifice of endogenous food production will be paid for with the financing of the needed imports--while foreign exchange remains. I know, however, that those currently responsible for planning and agriculture in the RPA are well aware of these problems. Likewise they also have the resources needed to take action.

The investment policy issue has to do with the subject of the planning system, mentioned before. There can be no investment "policy" without central coordination of decisions, i.e., planning. No plan worthy of the name can fail to include an investment policy. When the domestic saving capacity is limited and foreign financing is indispensable, it is easy to fall into the hands of the financial bodies and/or the sellers of equipment, if there is not a clear and consistent national policy determination with regard to investment criteria. There would be no point in giving examples of highly dubious investment decisions, from the point of view of national economic interest, either in Angola or in the other countries on the African continent where Portuguese is the official language. But I cannot resist one question: why such haste in deciding now on as ambitious a macroproject as the Capanda dam, in Cuanza, given the present critical conditions in the Angolan economy?

Foreign Economic Policy

The subject I have called "foreign economic policy" is perhaps the most complex and delicate of all. Basically, it is a question of choosing the foreign relations of the economy, insofar as the national political regime has actual freedom of choice. In the case of the RPA, schematically, it is a question of weighing or combining, with what consistency is possible, various directions for relations:

1. South-South, within the framework of the SADCC, involving cooperation among the Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa and even cooperation with a Portugal with an autonomous foreign policy, that is to say one which is not simply the tool of the developed capitalist countries in Europe and/or America;
2. South-North, with the United States, dominant today in Angola's foreign trade, and the EEC countries, within the framework of the new Lome Convention being negotiated, and which will probably be signed by Angola and Mozambique, along with the other three former Portuguese colonies; and
3. With the self-designated "world socialist system," according to its specific principles and modalities of economic cooperation.

Recent world economic development, as well as the experience of the African countries in which Portuguese is the official language themselves, indicates the difficulties in directions 1 and 3, although some of them are likely to be consolidated, perfected and developed in the long run. In the short run, I believe that the South-North direction will predominate heavily, with all the risks inherent in it, but also with all the known potential.

In my view, the political and economic future of the RPA, after the urgently needed overcoming of the present crisis in state security, with domestic and foreign aggression, will be essentially dependent on the domestic macro-economic and macrosocial adjustment I referred to previously, as well as the shape or form of the foreign relations of our economy in the South-North direction.

SOVIET ENVOYS SPEAK AT CEREMONY, REAFFIRM SUPPORT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Nov 84 pp 1, 12

[Text] Yesterday, the progressive world celebrated the 67th anniversary of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia, which paved the way for a more decisive era of transition from capitalism to socialism, and undermined the Machiavellian positions of the imperialists attempting to keep considerable, strategic portions of the globe under their governmental control by force of arms.

In our country, the date was marked by fitting political and cultural demonstrations, scheduled a week before 7 November as "Soviet Union Days in Angola," which culminated in the various provincial capitals with the holding of main ceremonies in the provinces in which Angolan leaders from the party and the state, Soviet internationalists, Cubans, members of the party youth, OMA [Organization of Angolan Women], UNTA [National Union of Workers of Angola], OPA [Organization of Angolan Pioneers] and others took part.

As the nation's capital, Luanda obviously received the most significant commemorative activities, including Soviet film week, which took place at the Karl Marx cinema.

On the night before 7 November, at the same cinema, the high point of the celebrations occurred. It was the main ceremony on the national level, gathering hundreds of internationalists from Lenin's fatherland, Cubans, members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the MPLA/Labor Party, the diplomatic corps accredited to Angola, FAPLA combatants and other guests.

It was a politico-cultural event, with the political portion taken up by the speeches by the Soviet Union's ambassador, Arnold Kalinini; the chief of the CPSU delegation at the ninth anniversary commemorations of Angolan independence, Telman Orudjev; and the secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA/Labor Party for foreign relations, Afonso Van-Dunen, "M'Binda."

In his address, the Soviet diplomat gave a history of the Great October Socialist Revolution, as well as of the significant changes that this victory of the proletariat brought about in the entire system of international relations,

and particularly in the Soviet revolution, which inherited from the exploiting regime of the landholders and capitalists the poor, starving, semi-literate country.

After this, Arnold Kalinini enumerated the difficulties encountered by his country during the first period following the revolutionary victory, stating that "every step forward was not easy for the Soviet Union." The Soviet representative declared: "The very successful industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture, the radical changes in the area of science and culture as well as the establishment and affirmation of socialist democracy, were the result of the enormous efforts of the party and the selfless effort of the people."

Ambassador Kalinini also devoted his remarks to the agitated international situation, caused by the arming policy of the United States, which persists in its aggressive policy of confrontation with the forces of socialism and national liberation.

He reaffirmed his country's position of countering the arms race policy, opposing in particular the installation of nuclear weapons, which continues to heighten the danger of a cosmic nuclear war.

The Soviet Union and the Rest of the World

As a result of the victory of the October Revolution, the Soviet Union is today, on its 67th anniversary, a trusted friend of the young independent states, backing them consistently in their efforts to consolidate independence and to develop the national economies.

The ambassador claimed that a living example of this is the fraternal relations that the Soviet Union maintains with countries on various continents, especially Africa, where our country is prominent, with its reconstruction counting on the valuable contribution of physicians, energy technicians, machine repairers, bridge builders, teachers, pilots, fishermen and military advisers from the Soviet Union. Of great importance are the relations between the social organizations, the friendship between the Soviet and Angolan women and that between the youth organization and the trade unions. The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries consists of a long-term program for economic, scientific and technical, and commercial cooperation for the years 1981-85 and for the period up until 1990.

In conclusion, Arnold Kalinini reaffirmed his country's backing for the Angolan people, congratulating us on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of our independence.

The head of the CPSU delegation, in turn, since he comes from the Soviet Republic of Azerbaydzhan, gave an account of the course traversed whereby his republic achieved enormous success in the economic, cultural and social areas, as a result of the victory over imperialism 67 years earlier. He gave some

statistical data on the Soviet Republic of Azerbaydzhan's contribution to the country's economic balance, primarily in the oil, chemical, electronic and electrotechnical fields.

The representative of the MPLA/Labor Party and secretary of foreign relations, Afonso Van-Dunen, "M'Binda," underscored the significant changes that the October victory caused in the world liberation movement, the internationalist spirit and the most illustrious evidence of the solidarity that the Soviet Union has, since that time, offered to national liberation movements, particularly at the time of the MPLA's founding.

He also commented on the situation in Southern Africa, where the Pretoria regime, backed by the Reagan administration, persists in threatening interference and aggression in the neighboring states.

He said that the issue of peace and social progress is on the agenda in Southern Africa, involving the struggle for liberation on the part of the oppressed peoples. In this connection, that leader of the MPLA/Labor Party reaffirmed the Angolan people's solidarity with the others engaged in a struggle for independence, peace and social progress.

A folk ensemble from the Soviet Republic of Azerbaydzhan and the "Kituxi" band, as well as the performers Filipe Mukenga and Beto Gourgel, provided for the cultural portion of the event.

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CSO: 3442/99

FOOD DISTRIBUTION REINSTATED IN KWANZA-NORTE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Oct 84 p 12

[Text] The problem of supplying Kwanza-Norte Province with foodstuffs and industrial goods was solved during the second half of this year, after supplies were cut off by EDIMBI and EDIMBA for about a year, according to a report to ANGOP by EGROSMISTA's deputy director for Commercial Affairs, Jacob Lidia.

This same official added that the interruption of supplies of essential commodities to the people in the region occurred because EGROSMISTA in Kwanza-Norte had contracted a debt estimated at 353,286,720 kwanzas with the main commercial office located in Luanda as a result of unpaid bills and poor financial control at the local level.

EREMISTA in turns owes EGROMISTA 478,751,916 kwanzas.

Jacob Lidia said that thanks to the joint efforts of the central offices of the MPLA-Labor Party, the business office, and the ministry to help the enterprise financially, supplies to the region will be limited until next January and then things will improve, especially in light of the measures recently adopted to correct EGROSMISTA's problems.

Lidia indicated that the new directors are going to reorganize the enterprise's five departments to this end. They decided on this course of action in response to the workers' lack of responsibility, anarchy, failure to perform jobs properly, and dishonest practices, such as falsifying receipts and forging signatures of the enterprise's directors.

According to Jacob Lidia, there are workers who try to cheat the management by signing any documents, using copies made chemically for the purpose.

"The departments have never operated according to the guidelines of the Ministry of Home Trade, especially the commercial departments for foodstuff and industrial goods, where more vigorous efforts need to be made to meet the people's pressing needs," the deputy director of the enterprise pointed out.

"Irregularities noted are the result of ineffective control and carelessness on the part of previous managers."

EGROSMISTA is still facing transport problems, as large quantities of goods to be shipped to the province are held up in Luanda because of a lack of transportation, and the Public Transportation Enterprise (ETP) of N'Dalatando is unable to satisfy the demand.

With regard to the problem of supplies which was solved by financing from the business office, the deputy director said that "all the people in this province need to work in the fields and in industry to increase production," since, as he said, "we cannot count on imports alone."

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CSO: 3442/63

CAPTURED UNITA MEMBER CONFESSES ACTIVITIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] Lubango--Yesterday, the Military Court of the Fifth Region sentenced fellow countryman Domingos Mateus to a single term of 16 years in a major prison for proven crimes of treason to the fatherland, while in the pay of the puppet faction UNITA. The trial session lasted 2 days.

Domingos Mateus, aged 22, and a native of Sangueve-Huila, had been a member of UNITA since 1979, having taken military training at the Canjivale base in the so-called Zone 19, specializing in the installation of mines.

During the course of the trial, the accused confirmed to the court that he had taken part in installing mines on the roads which connect the settlements of Chipindo, Sangueve and Chicuandi, causing the destruction of two vehicles that were carrying foodstuffs to the population of those areas.

During this entire period of subversive activity, Domingos Mateus also participated in attacks on the localities of Sangueve and Chicuandi, where he sabotaged the people's possessions, in addition to abducting individuals and taking them to the jungle.

The sentence was handed down by the first judge, Lt Joao Lenda, who directed all the trial sessions, in the presence of the prosecutor's representative, 2nd Lt Fernando Leite and the defense attorney, Abel N'Djamba.

The same military judicial authority will convene again next Monday, to try the fellow countryman Domingos Kameque, also accused of crimes against state security.

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CSO: 3442/99

CUBAN YOUTH IN MOXICO; PEOPLE'S VIGILANTE BRIGADES MEETING

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 31 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] The first celebration of friendship with Cuban youth, which began last 15 October, concluded recently in the city of Lwena at a political ceremony chaired by the coordinator of the Moxico MPLA-Labor Party Committee, Joao Goncalves Lourenco.

While the celebration of friendship was going on in Moxico, various cultural and political activities were taking place, including discussions and sessions to inform people of the basic organizations of the JMPLA-Party Youth.

Attending the ceremony were Cuban "internationalists" linked to the Cuban Communist Party, members of the Executive Commission of the Party's Provincial Committee, and members of the Party Youth Provincial Secretariat.

BPV Methodology Seminar

Meanwhile, the First Provincial Methodology Seminar of the Moxico People's Vigilante Brigades (BPV), which was recently held in the capital of the province, reviewed the work accomplished since they were established in the province, among other things.

The participants received explanations of the document entitled "Basic Principles of Vigilance," and of another one on the establishment and operations of People's Vigilante Brigades, including the presidential decree creating them.

The members of brigades from the 14 districts around the capital of Moxico (Lwena) and municipal representatives attending the seminar also discussed matters related to provincial statistics, maps for the daily work of the BPV, and the main jobs to be done before the first anniversary of this people's organization, among other things.

Various talks on "Basic Principles of Primary Health Care," "The Party's Leading Role," and "Agitation and Propaganda" were given by representatives from the Health Ministry and the MPLA-Labor Party, respectively.

At a meeting held the day before the seminar with the local press service, the head of the Provincial Sector of the People's Vigilante Brigades, Jorge Nguingui, termed the activities that the BPV's have been carrying out in Moxico to safeguard the conquests of the Angolan Revolution as "positive."

He said that despite difficulties encountered in extending the BPV's to all the municipalities in the province, the results of their work are already visible, particularly in dismanteling networks of infiltrators and arresting them.

As far as organization is concerned, the official termed it effective, since the brigades were formed in the 14 districts surrounding the city in such a way that it would be impossible for foreign elements to infiltrate the town.

He added that the only municipality with BPV's at present is Luacano.

9805

CSO: 3442/63

PEOPLE'S VIGILANTE BRIGADE ACTIVITIES IN MALANJE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Seven counter-revolutionaries belonging to the UNITA puppet faction were recently discovered by the People's Vigilante Brigades when they attempted to infiltrate the villages, according to a report to ANGOP by Alberto Borges, chief of the provincial sector in charge of the BPV's.

Alberto Borges also said that the people's vigilante brigades in the province were intensifying their activities, and that they had detained over 30 persons for illegal possession of firearms, explosives and drugs (marijuana).

Malanje Province already has 753 people's vigilante brigades.

Moreover, the chief of the BPV sector said that 19 other brigades in the municipality of Mussende, Kwanza-Sul Province, are in full operation, under the control of Malanje Province.

Alberto Borges added that a provincial commission to promote the people's vigilante brigades is being set up.

Workings of the OMA

The Provincial Committee of the OMA (Organization of the Angolan Women) recently held its sixth regular meeting to review its internal organization in the province.

During the meeting, the participants unanimously approved the report on the status of the activities developed by the provincial secretariat.

The meeting recommended to the municipal secretaries that they make an effort to collect funds to remunerate the communes.

It further recommended that the department of social and legal affairs take steps to penalize the municipal secretary of Massango for having abandoned the municipality without sufficient grounds.

Cultural Activities

During the first half of this year the provincial office of the State Culture Secretary conducted a series of political and cultural activities in the province to occupy the free time of the workers, a reliable source told ANGOP.

According to the same source, a variety of cultural evenings and dances were organized, and the people's cultural organizations in the suburbs of the city of Malanje were revitalized.

9805

CS0: 3442/63

COMMISSIONER DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT OF MAQUELA MUNICIPALITY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Nov 84 p 3

[Article by Orlando Bento: "Development of Municipality Requires Change in Thinking"]

[Text] The essence of certain specific problems which are making the municipality of Maquela do Zombo, in Uije Province, a center of various trade activities, its agricultural development and its economic and social situation were the subjects of a short interview granted to this journal by Alfonso Bambi, the party coordinator and municipal commissioner. Of the four communes making up the municipality, which are Quibocolo, Cuilo Futa, Beu and Sacandica, only the last three are agricultural. As a result, the people in the municipal seat are mainly consumers of what is produced in the other communes. According to this official, in the commune of Quibocolo and the areas around the municipality, very limited farming is done, and the few individuals so engaged produce no more than what they need for their subsistence.

As is the case in many parts of Angola, cassava, ginguba and and sesame seed are the main crops cultivated, along with coffee, on a small scale, and other so-called "poor" crops. According to the new farm development plan for the municipality, the municipal commissioner said, this activity will be increased in the provincial seat and made more dynamic in the other producing communes, although everything depends on the availability of material resources for farming, and to a certain extent, on certain technicians to supplement the initiative and good will of the peasants.

In this way, Alfonso Bambi said, ideological work to sensitize the masses will be undertaken, as a way of leading them to understand the importance of agriculture, not only for their self-sufficiency, but also for the economic development of the country.

Alfonso Bambi added that this ideological work is necessary because it is not easy to persuade a population with long trade traditions and even a certain aptitude, as is the case with Maquela, to abandon trade pure and simple in order to engage in agriculture, where, naturally, the sacrifice is greater.

It is public knowledge that the majority of our compatriots living in Maquela do Zombo have returned from the neighboring republic of Zaire, where the practice of trade stands above all other activities, and our compatriots who sought refuge there were not immune to the effects of this scourge which seriously threatens agriculture.

For this very reason, the work will have to take time, since we do not have laboratories for the transformation of the thinking of men, this official concluded.

However, Alfonso Bambi emphasized, we have confidence in the work we are now beginning, because according to the dialectics of life, everything can be changed, and in this connection we believe that the people of Maquela do Zombo can as time passes provide massive support to agriculture.

With the production of corn, bombo and other products in large quantities, it will be possible to trade articles with some industrial units in the capital of the country or at other points, until it later becomes possible to distribute goods to each peasant based on the service rendered, this official went on to say. He added that this factor will serve as a lever to promote farm production, which is today almost entirely neglected.

Alfonso Bambi said that we are in a period of transition, one inherent in the change with a view to the building of a socialist society. Therefore, we will begin to change thinking and concepts, without forcing people, urging them always toward the more reasonable attitude, although this must not mean withdrawal or, worse, failure to observe the higher principles established by our party and government, consistent with the option of our people for the building of socialism.

We then asked the municipal commissioner of Maquela do Zombo to outline the "dedication to trade" concept adopted by certain people in the municipality he heads. On the one hand, some flaunt this slogan as a banner, using it as a pretext for engaging in all kinds of smuggling to the detriment of the interests of the majority of the people, while other individuals use it to denigrate the actual reality for the majority of the citizens.

In this connection, he said that this should not currently be regarded as the occupation only of people in Maquela do Zombo, although this municipality is one of the major centers of black marketing. However, this is the practice today throughout the country, and it is only that it is most clearly seen here.

"This being the case, I regard this concept as very relative, because one only need note that Maquela does not have a single industrial unit. While it is true that the majority of the articles sold here come from Zaire, it is equally true that the products for which they are traded come from all parts of our country.

"The battle we are waging here against bribery and smuggling is not like an effort to block the wind with one's hands, because we control the frontier through the activities of the Frontier Guard Troops and the Customs Police, and we pursue other work with a view to establishing at least a minimum of discipline on trade and reducing bribery.

"However, other municipalities and provinces, and to a certain extent some bodies as well, have not contributed to this work. Therefore I believe that the only way of destroying the evils in Maquela do Zombo is to organize a

national distribution system, for you will note that we will have an easier time persuading smugglers to abandon trading oil for Primus beer from Zaire if we have our Nocal, Cuca or Eka for sale here.

"You see, just by way of example," Alfonso Bambi explained, "since I have been here, about half a year, Domestic Trade has only provided supplies once, and I am told only a tiny portion of the plan for last year was fulfilled. I myself have very frequently had recourse to the military storehouse. As can be seen, the work here is difficult and needs the joint effort of many more people, not only those of the municipality."

Private Trade

On the subject of private trade, Alfonso Bambi summarized the new forms in which it is currently functioning, since merchants have since the first of the year come under the control of Domestic Trade, through the authorization issued them by this body, with the approval stamp of the Municipal Commissariat.

However, even now a certain scattering can still be seen, which will be eliminated with the review of some of those receiving authorization who, in their trade practice, have shown dishonesty and unwillingness to contribute to resolving the problems of the people of Maquela do Zombo, since they prefer to ignore the established distribution norms.

And this is most notable among fuel merchants, who subtract large quantities from the total they receive, which they trade for Primus beer and other products in Zaire.

Another question we asked Commissioner Alfonso Bambi had to do with the checking on individuals returning to the country, how they are identified as true Angolans, and what aid they later receive until they find jobs providing a living once on Angolan soil.

In this connection, he said that checking is done at the frontier by agents of the Frontier Guard Troops, with special training for the purpose, based on interrogation and also witnesses of good repute.

As can be seen, this system is to some extent dubious, because we do not believe that the individuals swearing to the true identity of an Angolan are invulnerable to bribery. However, the municipal commissioner of Maquela do Zombo gave us his assurance that the questioning to which our individuals are subjected is efficient, and has made it possible to detect or reveal certain instances of deception. The people themselves have helped considerably in this work.

The SEAS [State Secretariat for Social Affairs] exists to aid returning citizens, and in the early days it provides food and clothing and it channels those who need medical assistance to the health bodies.

Alfonso Bambi also spoke of the need to reactivate the Mavoio mines, because, he believes, in addition to the contribution this would make to the national

economy, it would make possible the greater development of the municipality and a consequent increase in the national labor force.

Health and Education

Like what is happening almost everywhere in our national territory, Maquela too is experiencing a great educational explosion on the first and second basic levels, since the third is not offered in the municipality.

This being the case, it also needs more teachers and permanent school buildings. However, the material is already available, but instead of being used for the building of new schools, it will go to repair those already in existence.

As to advancement, our interlocutor said that the percentage is very low, mainly on the second educational level, both because of the language problem (when the children leave school, they only speak Lingala), but also due to lack of industry on the part of the students themselves and also the inadequate contribution of those responsible for education. But the greatest obstacle is language as such, because the students make little effort to learn Portuguese.

The health sector suffers from fewer problems than education. There is a shortage of beds, technicians and a slight shortage of medicines. The most frequent epidemics involve sleeping sickness, diarrhea, leprosy and malaria.

Tuberculosis is another major problem, and is most often found in individuals who have recently returned, because of the malnutrition from which they have suffered in Zaire.

At the conclusion of the interview, Commissioner Alfonso Bambi expressed regret that his municipality is rather neglected in terms of national supplies of goods of first necessity, when it should have priority, although no extra privilege, since it is a municipality on a frontier with a republic which has a philosophy different from ours.

As such, it should be reasonably well-supplied, among other things as a form of providing a comparison between the two systems.

5157

CSO: 3442/87

SHOE INDUSTRY DIFFICULTIES DESCRIBED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] With possible guarantees of improving the production of shoes (an essential good the serious shortage of which is affecting the legal marketing system), the Macanda-UEE shoe factory, although it is not on a large scale, holds a leading position in the Angolan shoe industry.

Macanda-UEE, an enterprise comprised of three production units, namely, Curbol, Mucaba and Sao Joao, does not adhere to the general rule with regard to the problems which have a major effect on the production in the most varied sectors of the national economy. For example, whereas on the one hand the development of the national shoe industry is contingent on the extent of the capacity in the tanning factories, it depends, in turn, on the potential guarantees of the shoe component manufacturers, the professionally skilled labor and the raw material supply which, ultimately, is the great obstacle in the shoe sector.

To find a suitable response to Macanda's material requirements, it is essential, first of all, to stress that from last January until the present, "no real work was accomplished for more than 4 months," as the general director of the enterprise, Rui Cristina, began by commenting, adding: "We were not provided with a sufficient supply of raw material, which made it impossible for us to fulfill the production plan completely."

This comment which, in itself alone, gives us an idea of the size of the predicament in which the national shoe industry is submerged, also conveys to us the extremely poor profitability of the plants engaged in producing shoes. Most of the shoe production units have a meager production, caused primarily by the obsolete condition of the machinery and the small supply of raw material. There are no guarantees of a supply of shoe components that could afford the industry improvements in its production; and, at the same time, it is impossible to count on the aid of the tanning industry. But, let us, for the present, look at what we observed at the Macanda production unit.

Production Rates

The Macanda production unit, the headquarters of which is located in the municipality of Cazenga, in Luanda, is engaged in the manufacture of leather and canvas shoes with rubber soles, as well as in tanning production, and serves as the base for the manufacture of canvas shoes made in the enterprise itself.

However, with the aid of 300 workers (including men and women, both skilled and unskilled), one notes a total dedication and a desire to improve the quality of their production; and Macanda is operating with 10 production lines, three serving Curbol, one Sao Joao and the others the main plant (Macanda).

Its production totals 4,500 pairs per day, although at present there has been a fluctuation owing to the lack of raw material which occurs often, and which is also the reason that the factory is currently working with only six of the 10 production lines at its disposal. However, also in Macanda's production plan we might mention the fact that the enterprise is making hiking shoes and canvas boots for the Armed Forces.

This involves a project of the Defense Ministry which will very soon cause the factory to increase its capacity for canvas boots and the type of hiking shoes that it produces, for the Armed Forces in particular. According to the factory's director, Rui Cristina, "MINDEF [Ministry of Defense] has given us requirements that far exceed our capacity. But, in any case, we don't think that there will be any problem involved in this, because this type of shoe (meaning canvas boots) is quite useful as footwear in factories and for the countryside."

As for the tanning, since the tanning industry is considered the heart of the shoe sector, we attempted to learn from the subject of our interview the reason for the meager production of the tanning sector set up in Macanda; and hence he told us: "We have a very old tanning sector. The machines are in obsolete condition, but in any case we have done everything possible to repair the machinery, so as to continue producing the tanned hides which afford shoe production a genuine material backup."

He went on to say: "Apart from this, there are other problems which are somewhat serious. For example, the tanning industry requires heavy water consumption and this Cazenga area is very poorly provided with water.

"It should be noted that even with the faucets running all day, we are unable to fill our tanks. There is also the problem of drainage, because even if we succeeded in putting the tanning factory in full operation, we would have difficulties in draining the waste from the hide tanning."

Still with regard to the tanning industry, Rui Cristina added: "The development of the tanneries could reduce imports considerably. We are receiving some new equipment to make maximum use of those tanned hides in the shoe manufacturing. Hence, our goal is to increasingly reduce imports of components for shoes manufactured in the country. Obviously, we are not going to achieve everything, because we shall always have to import something."

That official also remarked that Macanda has had the assistance of the Portuguese firm FAL which, with good will, has guaranteed technical assistance for the equipment installed in the factory. Moreover, that company has also offered

the opportunity for suitable occupational training for the workers who, in spite of the efforts, are still beset with difficulties in the execution of their tasks.

The first step taken in the area of the occupational training of Macanda's workers, according to its director, was the specialization offered for the heads of the production lines; something which has helped greatly to improve the quality of the shoes. That training, given in the factory, was provided by cooperants from FAL, for the purpose of providing its workers with better knowledge; and this has really shown satisfactory results already.

It should be noted that, despite the many problems that it has, Macanda is backing other shoe enterprises of a state type, and giving them priority, as in the case of the factories in Uige and Lubango and, in the future, Huambo. This, which is due partly to the dimensions with which the factory ranks in the context of the shoe industry, is sufficiently evident to ensure better support for this sector of the national economy.

So that, during the next few years, there will be a shoe industry more capable of meeting the consumption requirements, it is in fact necessary to lend a different quality to the tanning industry. For example, in Macanga next year 80,000 pairs of leather shoes and 50,000 pairs of canvas shoes will be produced, rather small quantities for a country in which neither shoes nor shoe repairing have been on the market for many years. By this we mean that all the citizens should benefit from shoes either produced in the country or imported.

Also part of the Macanda factory's production plan for 1985 is the manufacture of 100,000 square feet of chrome tanned products and 35,000 tons of vegetable tanned products; whereas it would actually be possible to produce far more if the installed capacity were different. We ask one question: When can we expect to have a genuine tanning industry?

2909

CSO: 3442/94

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

AIRLINE DIRECTOR RELIEVED OF DUTY--Dispatch number 409/84. Due to an urgent need to improve services and using the prerogative conferred upon me by Article 36, paragraph 1, decree law 17/77 of 15 September, I hereby determine that Comrade (Rui Alberto Ciumento e Bala) is relieved from the post of director general of the Angolan airlines, which had been conferred upon him by dispatch 277/82, of 22 September 1982. This dispatch is immediately effective. Let it be observed. Office of the minister of transport and communications, Luanda, on 6 December 1984--the year of defense and production. [signed] Minister Manuel Bernardo de Sousa, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Dec 84]

BULGARIAN AID--A donation worth \$5 million was given to the Angolan Government yesterday by Boian Nihailov, the ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Angola. The donation was handed over at the Luanda commercial port. Roberto dos Santos, secretary of state for social affairs, received the donation on behalf of the Angolan party and government, and expressed his gratitude for this gesture of solidarity with the Angolan people. Most of the donation, consisting of clothes and medicines, will go to distant communities which are victimized by the murderous enemies of the Angolan revolution. [Excerpt] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 8 Dec 84 MB]

CSO: 3442/105

USSR TO HELP TRANSPORT RELIEF ASSISTANCE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 31 Oct 84 pp 1, 5

[Text] Comrade President Konstantin Chernenko of the Soviet Union has informed Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam that the USSR is to send quickly 300 vehicles, 12 transport aircraft and 24 helicopters with their necessary supports to help transport drought relief assistance in Ethiopia.

In a message to Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General Secretary of the CC of WPE, Chairman of the PMAC and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, Comrade Chernenko said: "The CC of the CPSU and the Soviet Government share your concern in connection with the consequences of the drought which has affected Ethiopia."

The General Secretary of the CC of CPSU and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet said in his message to Comrade Mengistu that the Party and Government of the Soviet Union decided to provide the assistance "being guided by the principles of international solidarity, being prompted by striving to render assistance to the friendly Ethiopian people, on shoulders of which such a terrible ordeal has fallen, and in accordance with the treaty of friendship and co-operation between the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia.

"We hope that this Soviet assistance will become a considerable help in your efforts to eliminate the consequences of the drought. We express full confidence that the Workers Party of Ethiopia, the government and people of your country will cope with the existing difficulties in the nearest future."

Meanwhile, the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) yesterday received considerable relief aid from the Soviet Union to help solve the problem created by the drought.

The Soviet Union had earlier promised to donate 100,000 quintals of rice, ten water tank carrier vehicles, two water well drilling equipment with their instruments and experts, when the RRC made its international appeal.

The present donation includes 100,000 quintals of rice and one water well drilling equipment. The remaining relief aid are on their way to Ethiopia.

The donation was handed over to Comrade Habte-Mariam Ayenachew, Deputy Commissioner of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, by Comrade Oleg Bocharov, Charge D'affaires A.I. of the USSR Embassy here, at the commission's central store house at Nifas Silk area.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Bocharov noted the close ties between the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia and said that the present relief aid would continue. He admired the efforts being made by the part, government and the people of Ethiopia to withstand and solve the drought problem.

Speaking on his part, Comrade Habte-Mariam Ayenachew thanked the Soviet Union for the donation which, he said, would be very useful to withstand the drought problem.

The Deputy Commissioner recalled the support given by the Soviet government since the eruption of the Revolution and thanked the people of the Soviet Union for the donation.

CSO: 3400/293

ETHIOPIA

MORE AIRCRAFT, RELIEF AID ARRIVE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Nov 84 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt] Four helicopters and two airplanes, part of the donations from the Soviet Union to help withstand the drought problem, have arrived here yesterday.

The helicopters are capable of carrying 20 quintals while the planes can carry 120 to 140 quintals. The aircraft will render services in line with the directives of the Co-ordinating Committee of Transport and Distribution operating under the National Drought Elimination Committee.

Soviet comrades have also arrived here yesterday to participate in the efforts being made to withstand the drought problem after being sent by the Communist Party and Government of the Soviet Union.

The donations were received at Bole International Airport by Comrade Yusuf Ahmed, member of the CC of WPE and Minister of Transport and Communications and Deputy Chairman of the Co-ordinating Committee on Transport and Distribution.

Present at the handing over ceremony of the aircraft were Comrade Habtemariam Ayenachew, Deputy Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation, Comrade Oleg Bocharov, Counsellor of the USSR Embassy in Ethiopia and other staff members of the embassy.

In a similar development, the government of the Hungarian People's Republic also donated 27 tons of different food items for compatriots affected by drought.

The donation was handed over to Comrade Habte Mariam Ayenachew, by Comrade F. Vadaj, head of African Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Speaking at the handing over ceremony, the Hungarian official expressed joy over being honoured to bring to Revolutionary Ethiopia the relief supplies donated by the government of the People's Republic of Hungary. He said that the donation which was airlifted by two planes consists of various kinds of food.

Comrade Habte-Mariam Ayenachew expressed gratitude for the donation on behalf of victims of the drought.

Present at the handing over ceremony was Comrade Dr. Gyula Gognar, Ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in Revolutionary Ethiopia.

Also two C-130 Hercules aircraft have landed in Addis Ababa yesterday night being sent by the British Royal Air Force to airlift grain donations to drought-affected areas.

CSO: 3400/293

REYA ELECTED TO WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL COMMISSION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Nov 84 p 5

[Text] MOSCOW (ENA)--The Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA) has been elected member of the permanent commission for the forthcoming 12 world festival of youth and students along with 42 other national regional and international youth and student organizations.

The result of the election was disclosed at the end of the four-day session of the 3rd meeting of the International Preparatory Committee (IPC) for the 12th world festival of youth and students which unanimously adopted a communique and an appeal for intensifying the participation of the youth in the international effort to make the forthcoming festival due to be held next summer in Moscow a success.

The communique took note of the important role the youth play in struggle for peace, international understanding, disarmament and strengthening the anti-imperialist solidarity with peoples struggle for their national independence, freedom, democracy and self-determination.

The appeal which pointed out the creation of an international solidarity fund called upon all national preparatory committees, youth and students' organizations and individuals who share the main ideas of the festival to render material support regarding their possibilities in order to ensure broad and representative participation of the youth of the whole world in the Moscow festival.

Earlier, addressing the opening session fo the 3rd International Preparatory Committee which was attended by 174 National Preparatory Committees (NPC), national, regional and international youth and students' organizations from 117 countries as well as a number of observers, Comrade B. N. Ponomaryov, Alternate member of the CC of CPSU Political Bureau and Secretary.

Comrade Ponomaryov said that the Moscow festival will help to raise the role of youth and students movement, to increase the contribution made by young people to fight for peace on this planet, to build the future society, the development of the economies and cultures of peoples.

Comrade Herouy Amanuel, leader of the Ethiopian youth delegation addressed the meeting outlining the efforts undertaken by REYA under the leadership of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE) at national and international levels for the successful realization of the ideals of the festival.

DAM INAUGURATED IN ERER DISTRICT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Oct 84 pp 1, 3

[Text] DIRE DAWA (ENA)--A dam which has the capacity of irrigating more than 150 hectares and constructed at a cost of 13,864 birr raised by the Ministry of Agriculture and people within the locality of the Gota Peasants' Association in Erer district of Hararghe region was inaugurated Sunday.

The dam, 2.5 metres wide and 40 meters long, was constructed through funds raised by the Hararghe regional branch office of the Ministry of Agriculture and government departments and mass organizations in Erer district.

Inaugurating the dam, Comrade Kassaye Aragaw, member of the CC of WPE and First Secretary of WPE committee for Hararghe region, said that the construction of dams and the harnessing of rivers play a great role in arresting the drought problem.

Comrade Kassaye observed that the result attained by the members of the Gota Peasants' Association without the use of modern implements and modern technical know-how attests to the fact that with hard work it is possible to withstand any problem.

The inaugural ceremony was attended by Comrade Negussie Wolde-Michael, member of the CC of WPE and Chief Administrator of Hararghe region, members and alternate members of the CC of WPE and first secretaries of provincial WPE committees.

Meanwhile, construction work on the irrigation dam to harness the Weib River for cultivating 315 hectares of land got underway in Agarfa district Sunday.

The work is expected to be completed within 45 days.

The digging of the canal running for nine kilometres between the Amigna Haro and Ambieto peasants producers' cooperatives was begun with the participation of Comrade Gezahegne Workie, member of the CC of WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee for Bale region.

The technical aspect of the dam construction work is being conducted by nine technical and designing experts from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

(DPRK), while labour is provided by members of the four peasants producers' cooperatives in the locality, teachers and workers of the Agarfa Multi-Purpose Peasants Training Centre, trainees of the fourth batch of the Agarfa Training Centre and residents of Agarfa town.

Comrade Gezahegn Workie recalled on the occasion that because of the absence of major development projects during the feudal period, the Ethiopian broad masses pursued backward systems of farming. He said that because the inhabitants of Bale region lacked the technical knowhow to harness the Weib River for irrigation agriculture, the river remained idel while the people suffered from recurrent drought.

Comrade Gezahegn expressed confidence that the irrigation project will greatly contribute to overcoming the problems caused by drought.

Comrade Adem Abdul Kadir, First Secretary of WPE Committee for Agarfa district, said earlier that the irrigation project is expected to cultivate 15 hectares for Amchaharo producers' cooperative and 300 hectares for Abet producers' cooperative.

Taking part on the first day of the digging of the canal were Comrade Yosef Wolde Michale, with the rank of commissioner, head of the Southern Ethiopia Zonal Planning Office, members of the regional and provincial WPE Committees, and representatives of government agencies and mass organizations.

CSO: 3400/293

DETAILS OF GDR FOOD AID REPORTED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 31 Oct 84 pp 1, 5

[Text] The German Democratic Republic (GDR) yesterday donated food aid, clothing and trucks worth about 20 million GDR marks in aid of compatriots affected by natural calamities.

The first consignment of the emergency aid, which was air-lifted by the GDR aircraft, was handed over at Bole International Airport to Comrade Habte-Mariam Ayenachew, Deputy Commissioner of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), by Comrade Peter Gouschorek, Charge d'Affaires of the GDR Embassy in Revolutionary Ethiopia.

The drought relief aid includes 3 tons of food, 35 trucks, medicines, canned meat, tents and blankets.

After receiving the donation, Comrade Habte-Mariam expressed gratitude for the donation on behalf of the victims of the drought.

Comrade Habte-Mariam said that as was made clear to the world community, the problems of drought and food shortage have again become severe and to avert this problem, the need for foodstuffs, medicines, clothing, transport subsidy and other relief supplies are of major importance and urgency at this particular time. "In this connection the contribution of the government of the German Democratic Republic is much valuable and will help the RRC to save the lives of the drought-affected citizens," he said.

Comrade Habte-Mariam noted that the donation further strengthens the existing friendly relations between the two countries.

Comrade Gouschorek on his part said that the donation of 20 tons (200 quintals) of children's food is the first part of the 20 million GDR marks worth of aid which is expected to arrive in Addis Ababa in the coming weeks.

Comrade Gouschorek pointed out that the donation was made in response to the appeal made by Revolutionary Ethiopia to combat the drought situation in the country.

The GDR Charge D'affaires said that all the donations made demonstrate the fact that GDR firmly stands by the side of the Ethiopian people in the fight against natural and man-made disasters, in the efforts of Revolutionary Ethiopia to accelerate its socio-economic development.

The GDR Solidarity Committee has also on its part extended various drought relief aids.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Girma Yilma, member of the CC of WPE, Minister of Culture and Chairman of the Ethiopia-GDR Friendship Committee, Comrade Yohannes Gebre Selassie, acting Secretary General of the Ethiopia Peace solidarity and Friendship Committee (EPSFC) and other comrades.

In another development Comrade Yousuf Ahmed, member of the CC of WPE and Minister of Transport and Communications Monday held talks with GDR officials who came here to discuss ways of effectively transporting relief aids to the victims of drought and the possible support that the GDR could give in this regard.

CSO: 3400/293

WPE CENTRAL AUDIT COMMISSION MEETS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Nov 84 pp 1, 5

[Text] A seminar attended by members of the WPE Central Audit Commission and aimed at effecting a correct understanding on the execution of regulations, programmes and directives of the Workers Party of Ethiopia was opened here yesterday.

The three-day seminar held at the auditorium of the Central Committee of the WPE was opened by Comrade Teka Tulu, alternate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the WPE and Chairman of the WPE's Central Audit Commission.

Explanatory briefings will be given on the directives, regulations and programmes of the WPE, the organizational set up and guidelines of the Audit Commission, the activities of the Working People's Control Committee, accounting and control in line with Marxist-Leninist ideology, execution of directives on the proper handling of resources, the highpoints of the Ten-Year Perspective Plan and on other relevant issues.

Opening the seminar, Comrade Teka Tulu stressed the arduous responsibility of the Audit Commission and said that beyond controlling the use of the financial resources and property of the party as well as the work of its component bodies, the Commission will also oversee proper execution of the duties of government agencies and mass organizations.

Comrade Teka Tulu pointed out that the Commission will ensure that wastefulness, extravagance and backward practices are not tolerated and said that the Commission will discharge its day to day activity through regular contact with executive bodies of the WPE Committee with which it will chart future plans.

Comrade Teka urged members of the Audit Commission to carefully study the regulations, programmes and directives of the WPE, the Central Report of Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam submitted to the WPE Founding Congress, and the government's proclamations and regulations in order to be able to accomplish their work effectively. He also said that particular attention should be given to charting and implementing short and long term schemes based on the Ten-Year Perspective Plan close liaison between the Commission, the National Working People's Control Committee and other control committees was also said to be important.

Concerning on recurrent drought, Comrade Teka outlined the programme worked out to alleviate the problem.

CENTER TO UPGRADE IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION OPENS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 8 Nov 84 pp 1, 4

[Text] A Centre to offer courses designed to upgrade the ideological education of members of WPE and to assist them to have a proper knowledge of the party's programme and the Ten-Year Perspective Plan opened here yesterday.

First secretaries of party primary organizations here yesterday began the first round of courses designed to further strengthen party work in Addis Ababa with the help of the new centre.

Both the Centre and the course were opened by Comrade Lemma Gutema, member of the CC of WPE and First Secretary of the Addis Ababa WPE Committee.

The fundamental objectives of the centre is to develop the ideological and political knowledge of mass organizations and professional associations as part of the endeavours towards the formation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. The centre would create the forum where members of the WPE and of executive committees of mass organizations would attain a higher level of professional competence by gathering knowledge from comrades who had specialized in different fields.

Accordingly, the Centre aims at enhancing the participation of WPE members in the party's political programme, and further fulfils the duties of preparing new party members and ensures that primary WPE organizations will carry out their functions according to basic principles.

The Centre will also facilitate agitation and propaganda work within party bodies, mass organizations and professional associations while striving at the same time for a greater understanding of government proclamations, directives and rules, the international proletarian movement and current developments along the revolutionary process.

The first course, which would last for a month will hold discussions on such topics as the building of a socialist economy in Ethiopia, the Ten-Year Perspective Plan, party leadership and basic principles of socialist ideology.

Comrade Lemma spoke on the occasion in detail on the significance of the Centre and of skill upgrading course. He noted that the course was intended

to refresh the knowledge of the participants and to provide deeper ideological understanding which would help staff social science institutes with Marxist-oriented personnel. He stressed the importance of conditions favourable for wider knowledge and further study and research.

Comrade Lemma pointed out that the course is not an end in itself but a means to an end and said that the participants should thus strive for further knowledge so as to arm themselves with Marxist-Leninist theory.

Comrade Lemma said that the course, particularly as it touches on party leadership and relationship, would significantly benefit the primary organizations which he said are the planks of the vanguard party.

Comrade Demissie Haile, Head of Ideological Affairs of Addis Ababa WPE Committee, said earlier that the course helps professionals to have a proper understanding of Marxism-Leninism so as to actively participate in the works of the party and its programmes.

CSO: 3400/293

METEKEL HOLDS GREAT POTENTIAL, MENGISTU SAYS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 3 Nov 84 pp 1, 3

[Text] METEKEL (ENA)--Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General Secretary of the CC of WPE, Chairman of the PMAC and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, said here yesterday that Metekel province, Gojjam region, holds great potential both in the implementation of the government's programme of alleviating the drought disaster and in long-term development projects.

Comrade Mengistu made the observation while visiting the province which occupies a leading place in the emergency resettlement and agricultural development programme on account of its fertility, adequate rainfall, bountiful river systems, and rich forestry and mines resources.

Comrade Mengistu, who is leading a top-level team comprising Politbureau member and alternate members of the CC of WPE, members of the CC of WPE and Commissioners on a tour of drought-stricken areas and localities suitable for resettlement, yesterday gave directives on immediate measures to be taken in launching resettlement and agricultural development programmes and establish an agricultural research centre.

Comrade Mengistu said that Metekel's rich natural resources will have an important role to play in the Ethiopian people's present struggle against the drought crisis. He said the challenge will be faced with the same resolve and determination which were brought to bear in the past against the overt and covert plots of reactionaries.

Both the on-the-spot findings and assessments made during the top-level team's tour of western and north-western Ethiopia as part of the government's programme of coping up with the drought situation on immediate and short and long-term basis and today's directives by the Revolutionary Leader indicates that Metekel holds the most prominent place in the successful execution of the action programme.

The agricultural research centre to be established in accordance with Comrade Mengistu's directive will eventually conduct study in broad areas of animal, livestock and plant life and development

The Revolutionary Leader during the Metekel visit gave directives that urban centres be planned concomitant with the social needs of residents in addition to the settlement and agricultural development activities being undertaken in the province where road communication has been opened up to the border area.

Comrade Mengistu was earlier accorded warm welcome by the residents of Chagnni town and its environs on his way to visit Metekel province.

Accompanying Comrade Mengistu during the visit were Comrade Addis Tedla, Politbureau member of the CC of WPE and Deputy Chairman of the National Committee for Central Planning, Comrade Legesse Asfaw, Politbureau member of the CC of WPE and Secretary of the CC of WPE, Comrade Alemu Abebe, Politbureau member of the CC of WPE and Chairman of the Control Commission of the CC of WPE, Comrade Fasika Sidelil, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CC of WPE and Secretary of the CC of WPE, Comrade Kassa Gebre, alternate Politbureau member of the CC of WPE and Minister of Construction, members of the CC of WPE and commissioners, Comrade Zeleke Beyene, member of the CC of WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee for Gojjam region, Comrade Melaku Tefera, member of the CC of WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee for Gondar region, Comrade Gebre Admassu, Head of the North-Western Ethiopia Zonal Planning Office with the rank of commissioner, and other officials.

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ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

LIBYAN MEDICAL TEAM--A medical team from Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya arrived here Monday to render services in Ethiopia in drought affected areas. The seven-member team came to Ethiopia in response to the appeal made in connection with the drought to welfare and donor organizations and to the international community. The team will work under centres operated by the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission in Sidamo region. The period of its service will last for one month or even more if necessary, it was noted. It was further pointed out that the team would use the medical supplies and drugs which it has brought here together with children's food. The team was welcomed by Comrade Habte-Mariam Ayenachew, Deputy Commissioner of the RRC and by Brother Kalifa Ahmed Bazalia, Secretary of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in Revolutionary Ethiopia, and other comrades when it arrived here at Bole International Airport. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 8 Nov 84 p 1]

ETHIOPIA, MOZAMBIQUE SIGN AGREEMENT--Revolutionary Ethiopia and the People's Republic of Mozambique have signed an agreement in which Ethiopia will send experts on aviation technical facilities and services to Mozambique. The agreement was signed by Comrade Luis Zambjo, Director of Planning and Economics and State Secretary for Civil Aviation of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and Comrade Abebe Asrat, General Manager of Civil Aviation of Socialist Ethiopia following the meeting of the aeronautical authorities of the two countries in Addis Ababa from November 1st to 5th, 1984. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 8 Nov 84 p 6]

UZBEK CULTURAL GROUP--A cultural troupe from the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic led by Comrade P. Kayumov, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and Minister of Technical and Professional Education, arrived here yesterday morning on the invitation of the Ethio-Soviet Friendship Committee. The cultural team comprising Comrade K. Nurmatova, Deputy, of the USSR Supreme Soviet and cultural group of the Uzbek song and dance company "Lyiazghi" and two world-known musicians from Moscow Conservatory, was invited to take part in the Soviet culture days to be held in Socialist Ethiopia in connection with the celebration of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In a statement at Bole International Air Port, Comrade P. Kayumov said that the delegation during its week-long stay here will further strengthen the existing relations between the two friendship committees. He added that the delegation will also be able to know more about the

victories of the Ethiopian revolution while visiting various places in the country. Comrade Kayumov further disclosed that a photographic exhibition would also be presented by the delegation depicting the features of Uzbekistan, its traditions and the day to-day life of the people, expositions of handicraft and children's drawings, books and files about the history, culture, science and economy of the republic. The delegation was welcomed on arrival at Bole International Airport by members of the Ethio-soviet Friendship Committee. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 3 Nov 84 p 6]

REYA DELEGATION--A delegation of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA) returned here yesterday after attending two international youth and students' meetings held in Moscow. The four-member delegation led by Comrade Hiruy Amanuel, member of the Executive Committee of REYA and Head of Foreign Relations Department, have taken part in the International Youth Workers' Meeting and at the 3rd Preparatory Committee Meeting of the 12th International Youth and Students Festival. Members of the delegation have presented different writings at the international youth workers' meeting on such topics like "The Role of the Youth for the New Economic Order", "Youth and Workers Associations", "The Relation of Youth Activities and Culture and Education", "the Role Youth Should Play for National Liberation and Social Progress", "The Role of Mass Communications to Increase the Participation of the Youth in Economic Development and for Peace and Social Progress". Youth and students associations of 117 countries participated in the youth and students festival. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 Nov 84 p 5]

SOVIET RELIEF SUPPLIES--The Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Society yesterday donated to the Ethiopian Red Cross Society a consignment of relief supplies to help alleviate the drought problem affecting Ethiopian compatriots. The relief consignment, consisting of 6,000 blankets, eight tons of various kinds of medicines and nine tons of a variety of nutritious food, was secured in accordance with the call made the Ethiopian Red Cross Society to sister societies for assistance. The donation was handed over to Comrade Dr. Dawit Zewde, president of the Ethiopian Red Cross Society by Comrade Konstantin Fomichenko, Ambassador of the USSR in Ethiopia, at a ceremony held at Bole International Airport. In addition, a consignment of relief supplies consisting of 1260 blankets, 15 quintals of medicine, medical equipment cases and soaps weighing 350 kilograms sent to the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA) by the counterpart association in the USSR arrived here yesterday under the auspices of the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Society. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 Nov 84 pp 1, 5]

AETU DELEGATION--A delegation of the All Ethiopia Trade Union (AETU) left here for Moscow yesterday for a working visit. The three-member delegation is headed by Comrade Tesfaye Woyessa, Executive Committee member of AETU and Head of the Department of Education and Socialist Emulation. Comrade Tesfaye said that the delegation will gather experiences on socialist emulation during its two-week stay in the Soviet Union. The delegation comprises experts from the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 Nov 84 p 3]

BULGARIAN DONATIONS--The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has announced donations amounting to 25,000,000 birr to the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission to support relief activities in aid of drought victims in Ethiopia. This was revealed here yesterday when Ambassador Comrade George Petrov Kassov of Bulgaria presented the details of the consignments to Comrade Habte-Mariam Ayenachew, Deputy Commissioner of the RRC. The consignment will include 12,000 tons of wheat, 5,000 tons of flour, 600 tons of various food-stuff and 1,000,000 birr worth of medicine. The consignment will also include 10 trucks, 12 tractors, 12 trailers, four excavators, 100 water pumps, 5,000 blankets, 50 tons of various items. Comrade Ambassador Kassov also announced that two aircraft, two helicopters along with their pilots are to be assigned to transport the consignment to drought areas. The consignment announced by the Bulgarian Government will reach the country within the coming three months. [Excerpts] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Nov 84 p 1] The People's Republic of Bulgaria yesterday donated a million birr worth of medicine to the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission. The consignment was delivered as part of the 25,000,000 birr relief assistance pledged by the Bulgarian Government in aid of drought victims. The Bulgarian Ambassador said on the occasion that seven tons of food grain will be delivered during the coming week and wheat, wheat flour, trucks, bulldozers, blankets, and other articles will reach here early next month. [Excerpts] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 11 Nov 84 pp 1, 4]

PMAC APPOINTMENT--The Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) has appointed Comrade Berhanu Deressa as Deputy Commissioner to head a newly created department within the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC). The department set up by the Revolutionary Government to further strengthen the RRC will combine and co-ordinate functions dealing with international aid and public relations. The new department will give added fillip to the work of the RRC to which immense attention is attached by the Politbureau of the CC of WPE in view of the drought problem facing the country. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 11 Nov 84 p 1]

CZECH DONATIONS--The Revolutionary Ethiopia Women's Association (REWA) yesterday received a donation consisting of various mothers' and children's clothing worth over 240,000 birr from the Czechoslovak Union of Women. The consignment weighing, 36,440 kgms was recieved by Comrade Asegedech Bizuneh, Alternate member of the CC of WPE and Chairperson of REWA, from Comrade Libor Peel, Ambassador of the Czechoslovak People's Republic in Socialist Ethiopia. Speaking at the handing over ceremony held at the Cusioms Office, Comrade Ambassador Peel said that the donation, which also includes toys, was made available through funds raised by Czechoslovak women and noted that this fraternal gesture symbolizes the close relationship and solidarity of the women of the two countries. Comrade Asegedech on her part expressed gratitude for the donation which she said was the biggest of its kind to be extended by Czechoslovak women to REWA until now. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 3 Nov 84 pp 1, 5]

CSO: 3400/293

COCOA FARMERS 'THWARTING' COCOBOD REHABILITATION EFFORTS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 23 Oct 84 pp 1, 5

[Article by Isaac Asante]

[Text] FIELD staff of the Cocoa Services Division (CSD) of the Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD) in the Eastern Region, have appealed to the government to make it an offence for any cocoa farmer who destroys cocoa farms rehabilitated either by them or any other voluntary groups in any part of the country.

According to the personnel, such punishment would make those farmers to see the government's wisdom in the general improvement of the cocoa rehabilitation programme.

Briefing the 'Graphic' on the state of some of the rehabilitated cocoa farms at Nkurakan near Koforidua yesterday, the field workers expressed their utter dismay at deliberate attempts by some cocoa farmers to destroy their rehabilitated farms by felling trees on them.

According to the field workers, some of the rehabilitated farms were turned into tomatoes farms shortly afterwards.

The CDS field staff complained that in spite of efforts they were putting in to revive the country's cocoa industry, some of the farmers were rather thwarting their efforts.

They claimed that even though the National Mobilisation Programme (MNP) has mounted an intensive educational campaign on the need for the farmers to rehabilitate their cocoa farms, some farmers at Nkurakan look at the government's programme from a different point of view.

The workers therefore appealed to the government to make it obligatory for all cocoa farmers in the country to replant their burnt cocoa farms because its success would neither go to only the PNDC volunteers who helped to revive the industry but the farmers themselves.

The CSD personnel cited an instance where nursed cocoa plants planted in some of the farms in the area were destroyed by a farmer to give way for the planting of tomatoes.

GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF HYPOCRISY ON UNIVERSITY FEES ISSUE

London TALKING DRUMS in English 29 Oct 84 pp 14, 15

[Text] Ghana's three universities are facing delays in getting re-opened for the 1984-85 school year due to lack of funds to support the full cost of feeding students. Although the government has conceded to pay up this term at a nominal rate of C34.00 per student per day, it has given indication that parents and guardians will have to pay the full cost of feeding their wards in the very immediate future, possibly from the second term in January 1985.

This is yet again another slap in the face of university education in this country judging from the officially stated justification for this thinking that since parents and guardians pay for their wards in pre-university institutions, they could as well continue paying at university level. That to my mind is unreasonable for if that be the case, would it not be fair to relieve them of the burden once their wards get to the tertiary cycle instead of prolonging their burden of expenditure?

Government has the obligation and the capacity to foot the entire bill of university education even under our present dire economic circumstances. If the PNDC sets its priorities right and not indulge in wanton gallivanting across the globe to say 'Hello Comrade' to every self-proclaimed revolutionary who is celebrating his day of glory, it should be able to totally finance increased expenditure in university education.

One way, in the short term, is for government to reduce or abolish frequent overseas trips by political aids and functionaries and revolutionary delegations, which trips and scholarships are more of a drain on the nations resources than the cost of supporting the universities (see inset).

The cost of university education has become something of a millstone around the neck of the government so in the short term, the finance has got to be found and this can be done by severe pruning and cut-backs in other areas of expenditure such as defence and expensive overseas trips as aforementioned. The rate of C34.00 a day fixed by University Workers Defence Committees is utterly insufficient and the decline in student diets is likely to get worse and worse and generally materials, books and equipment are going to be hard to get.

Although the Education Commission has recommended to government that boarding and lodging fees be paid by students and for a re-activation of a Loans Scheme for school fees, there is concern among the public about the mode of effective implementation of these recommendations. First of all, the impending action by the government to ask students to pay their fees directly or by loans will be at variance with its stated commitment to end class system in the society which such proposals are sure to accentuate. Secondly, it will defeat the government's goals of ensuring social justice and equal opportunities for all.

The present system originates from the immediate post-independence era when the need for skilled manpower in a growing bouyant economy called for fee-free university education. Since then, there have been incessant calls for a re-appraisal of financing university education. The Dowuona Commission of 1970 and the Evans-Anfom Commission of 1975 are symbols of national attempts to seek solutions to the problem. The Progress Party government led by the late Dr Kofi Busia adopted the Dowouna recommendations in 1971.

However, the military government that followed it modified this scheme and introduced the textbooks loan scheme. The dismal failure of this scheme is that no effective machinery was instituted to collect the repayments. Enquiries at the Bank of Ghana have revealed that out of nearly C40 million paid out as loans, only about C150,000 were recovered in a period of ten years or so. Co-operation between banks and employers was never forthcoming and besides, the easy dispersal of graduates to different locations inside and outside the country made collections of re-payments extremely difficult.

While government bears the ultimate responsibility of financing university education, it can at the same time create avenues for the universities to invest their resources profitably in agriculture, real estate development and hostelling, literature publishing, research and consultancy services. Again the government should consider the establishment of, for instance, a University Finance Fund (FFF) to which all employers engaging a certain number of graduates will contribute a 'Manpower Tax' which will in turn be re-invested at home and abroad. Large-scale exploitation of the nation's prime resources such as minerals, oil, etc. will have to attract substantial contribution to this Fund especially wholly foreign owned companies.

It is only by exploring these practical programmes that the nation can ensure and assure access to higher education for all and sundry now and for the future generation.

Anyone who doubts the value of university education to our national life should take a closer look at the composition of the various branches of the PNDC ruling body politic: About forty per cent of current PNDC appointees and many Secretaries of State were at one time or another officials of the National Union of Ghana Students or SRCs of the three universities. What is painful is that these groups of people are now presiding over the possible decimation of free higher education.

They who bombarded their fellow students with scientific socialism in the 1970s are now shouting that higher education is a privilege and not a right

which only those who can afford it should pursue. There are a lot more government functionaries and Secretaries who have left their posts temporarily as university lecturers on full pay and who obtained post-graduate degrees overseas at state expense and are now living free of charge at Continental Hotel while on service to government in Accra.

Yet all of them are wallowing in hypocrisy and colluding to decimate our free higher education inheritance without abashment or sensitivity. Herein lies the utilisation of the nation's resources expended on university education. As to whether it has been for better or worse, only posterity will be able to judge.

Better Education Outside Ghana? [Boxed item]

(1) 80 Ghanaians flew to Moscow in August to study in the USSR for periods ranging from four to six years. Among them revolutionary cadres, youth groups, Peoples' militia committees who are to study medicine, engineering, architecture, law, etc. All those chosen to study law are several laymen of the Public tribunals. In fact, there have been reports of fistfights, and catcalls about nepotism and bribery in the selection of candidates for the tribunal law students. These 'Soviet Scholarships', according to informed sources, entitles each of the participants to full study leave and extra subventions payable by the Ghana government to the students.

(2) The Acting Secretary to the National Defence Committee has gone to Tbilisi in the USSR ostensibly to attend a Soviet Solidarity Committee Conference.

(3) 28 Ghanaians flew to Libya recently made up of winners of an essay competition 'The third universal theory' organised by the Green Book Study Club, and others selected to study Arabic in Libyan Colleges.

(4) A 14-member delegation visited Bulgaria in July to attend a 10-month leadership training course.

(5) An 8-member delegation went to Libya to attend the 15th anniversary celebrations of the Al-Fateh revolution.

(6) A 16-member delegation went to Ethiopia to attend the 10th anniversary celebrations of that country's revolution.

(7) A 200-member party attended the August 4 celebration of Sankara's Burkina Faso.

...and many, many more. And yet...yet, the government is bitterly complaining of how to get cash to re-open our universities. Where are our priorities as a nation, as a people? How long are we going to sit down silent, apathetic and insensitive to the brutalisation of our future generation? Sacrificed on the altar of half-baked socialism? For how could anyone justify the impression that the Afienya Leadership Training Institute and the Ajumako School of Languages are inferior to those in Bulgaria and Libya?

BRIEFS

NETHERLANDS 11-MILLION LOAN--THE Netherlands has given Ghana an 11 million-dollar loan to speed up the economic recovery programme. This is in addition to a three million-dollar aid given in support of the national emergency food aid programme. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 15 Nov 84 p 1]

EEC LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT GRANT--THE European Economic Community (EEC) has granted 3.2 million ECU to Ghana for the development of the Aveyime livestock project in the Volta Region. Mr Bruno Nec, acting delegate of the Community in Ghana, who announced this in Accra at the week-end, said the EEC considered the project as a viable one which must be encouraged to expand. Speaking when he led a five-man team of the EEC mission in Ghana to the project site, Mr Bruno said the planned duration of the project was four years and was scheduled to end in December 1986. According to him, specialists would soon be appointed to evaluate the whole project before further assistance was considered. Mr Bruno noted that the evaluation was to improve the project and said he was optimistic that "there is a possibility of expanding it". The project co-ordinator, Dr. Giovanni Valensa, who conducted the visitors round, said the cedi component of the project was nine million last year, but had risen to C15 million this year. Dr. Valensa pointed out that the project, at the moment, had 1,200 cattle expected to be increased to 2,000 by 1986. He said dams for the project were to be rehabilitated for use by the cattle and that a treatment centre had been built by private cattle owners. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 12 Nov 84 p 8]

SPANISH DRUGS, VEHICLE DONATIONS--The Spanish Ambassador to Ghana, Mr Jose M. Sierra Nava, yesterday presented a Land Rover and assorted drugs valued at 20,000 U.S. Dollars on behalf of the Spanish Government to the Sefwi-Asafo Hospital at a ceremony in Accra. Mr Sierra Nava said his Embassy had presented similar items to the St John's Hospital in Koforidua, the Catholic Hospitals at Assin Fosu and Breman-Asikuma, all of which are run by Spanish missionaries and nuns. He said it is the tradition of his Embassy to make such presentations to the hospitals since they run them and as a result know their needs. [Excerpt] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 10 Nov 84 p 8]

CANADA TO APPROVE NORRIP--THE Canadian Government will at the end of this year approve the implementation scheme of the Northern Region Rural Integrated Programme (NORRIP) which takes off early next year. Projects to be executed under the programme for which feasibility studies and plans have been

completed include the provision of potable water, access roads, improved agricultural and animal husbandary practices as well as large-scale afforestation schemes. The NORRIP, a joint programme between Ghana and Canada, through Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), will offer consultancy services, supervision, expertise, finance and materials to the appropriate national body such as the Ghana Water and Sewerage Corporation (GWSC), to execute the project. [By Yaw Boadu-Ayebofo] [Excerpt] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 20 Oct 84 p 1]

USSR TRAINING ASSISTANCE--THE Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) has elaborate plans to offer more opportunities to Ghanaians to be trained in various fields in the Soviet Union. In addition, the USSR hopes to send down experts in various fields to help train Ghanaians locally. This assurance was given by the Soviet Ambassador in Ghana, Mr V. Semenov, when he paid a courtesy call on the Central Regional Secretary, Lt-Col. E. A. Baidoo, at his office in Cape Coast on Wednesday. The Ambassador who is on a tour of the Central Region, said at the moment, the Soviet Union offers 150 scholarships to Ghanaians every year and promised that the number would be increased in the near future. Mr Semenov was happy that the PNDC Government has rekindled the co-operation that existed between Ghana and the USSR during the reign of the late Osagyefo Dr Kwame Nkrumah and hoped that the revival of this co-operation would be strengthened for the mutual benefit of the two countries. Earlier in a welcome address, Lt. Col. Baidoo commended Soviet trained medical practitioners working in the region for their hard work and dedication to duty and [expressed] the hope that the USSR will continue to offer more assistance to the country in the training of its personnel in various fields. [By J. W. Ocran] [Excerpt] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 19 Oct 84 p 8]

PINEAPPLE EXPORTS TO NETHERLANDS--THE Nsawam Cannery Company, a subsidiary of the Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation (GIHOC), is to export pineapple pieces in syrup to Holland. The first consignment would be shipped by the end of this month. Mr A. E. Owusu, General Manager of the company, disclosed this at the just-ended three-day District Agricultural Show at Asamankese in the Eastern Region. According to Mr Owusu, apart from the exportation of the pineapples, the company is also negotiating to export its canned palmtut soup to the United Kingdom (UK) and the United States where response for the exportation of pineapples has been encouraging. [By Isaac Asante] [Excerpt] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 5 Nov 84 p 8]

CUBA TO INCREASE COOPERATION--CUBA has re-affirmed her preparedness to assist the PNDC Government to achieve its aims and objectives set in the National Economic Recovery Programme. Mr Miguel Martinez-Moles, Cuba Charge d'Affaires who called on Mr Justice D. F. Annan, member of the PNDC, yesterday, said the forthcoming Ghana-Cuba Joint Economic Co-operation meeting will see the two countries charting new areas of economic, social and cultural agreements that will be of benefit to both countries. The Charge d'Affaires said the invitation for agricultural experts from Ghana to visit Cuba was still open and that his government has approved of 16 medical doctors to assist Ghana in the field of medicine. In reply, Mr Justice Annan said the Government of the PNDC was looking forward to increase co-operation between the two countries and expressed his appreciation for the cordial bilateral relationship that has

existed between Ghana and Cuba. Mr Annan who recounted his recent visit to Cuba said he had fruitful discussions with the Presidents of the National Assembly, the Supreme Court and the President of the national Olympic Committee. The PNDC member said he also had the chance to visit the Ghanaian students on the Isle of Youth in Cuba where he had warm discussions with them and said he was very happy with their performance particularly in the Spanish language. [By Lloyd Evans and Kate B. Hudson] [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 6 Nov 84 p 1]

YUGOSLAV COCOA COOPERATION PLEDGED--THE Yugoslav Government is prepared to help Ghana rehabilitate her cocoa industry. The Yugoslav Ambassador in Ghana, Mr Radivoje Petkovic, made this known to newsmen after he had called on Mr Justice D. F. Anna, PNDC member at his office at the State House yesterday. Mr Petkovic indicated that his government would use the Yugoslav Agro-Industrial Complex, a company currently based in Ghana to do the rehabilitation. The Company known for short as P.K.B. is at the moment engaged on a six hectare pilot project on the production of maize at Kumawu near Kumasi in the Ashanti Region. Ambassador Petkovic described discussions he had with Justice Annan on economic, cultural and scientific co-operation as very fruitful. [By Abigail Bonsu] [Excerpt] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 7 Nov 84 p 1]

COCOA, OIL PALM STRATEGY--COCOA farmers have been advised to cultivate oil palm plantations and food crop farms alongside their cocoa so as to earn regular and more incomes for their upkeep. By so doing, they will not face the problem of cutting down trees to give way to oil palm plantations and other crops which they consider more beneficial. Mr P. K. Owusu, member of the Monitoring and Co-ordinating (MONICORD) Department of the Asante Akim District Defence Committee (DDC), gave this advise at a mammoth rally organised by the local PDC and DDC of Morso, a food and coca farming village in the Asante Akim District. [By Yaw Barima] [Excerpt] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 15 Nov 84 p 1]

'OPERATION GOLDEN POD'--MILITIAMEN on an anti-cocoa smuggling operation code-named 'Operation Golden Pod' have arrested eight persons at Abenia Samre-Ano, near Samreboi for allegedly attempting to smuggle head-loads of cocoa to the Ivory Coast. According to Alhaji Isufu Toppo, leader of the militiamen and Chief Farmer of Asenkrakwa District, 39 head-loads of cocoa seized from the smugglers were retrieved and sent to the district office of the Produce Buying Company (PBC) Samreboi. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 12 Nov 84 p 1]

COCOA SMUGGLING CONTROL MEASURES--THE Volta Regional Secretariat of the RDC has introduced new measures to control the smuggling of cocoa in the region during the cropping season. These include the registration of all cocoa farmers by the local PDCs with special reference to areas around Jasikan, Kpando, Hohoe, Ahamansu, Kadjebi and Likpe. Other areas include Kpedze, Nyive, Ayoma, Kute Lakanti, Teteman. The acting regional co-ordinator of the RDC Mr Frank Kofi Adoba who disclosed this at Ho on Wednesday said information to be gathered from each farmer will include total acreage of farm and tonnage recorded in the previous season. This information, he said, will assist in

monitoring the performance of each farmer to ensure that they do not cross the border with their produce. Mr Adoba explained that the exercise has become necessary because of the rampant smuggling of cocoa in the region. Last year out of the expected 7,000 tons, the Cocoa Board (COCOBOD) got only 2,000 tons of cocoa from the region with the rest finding their way into neighbouring Togo. The Co-ordinator advised all PDCs to report farmers who may refuse to comply with the directive to the nearest higher defence committee organ. [By Stephen Kofi] [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 19 Oct 84 p 1]

FRG WATER PUMP--THE government of the Federal Republic of Germany has provided a water-pumping machine worth 540,000 (40,000 deutsche marks) to help improve water supply at Abetifi in the Eastern Region. Mr Adu Ntiamoah, chairman of the Abetifi Water Project Planning Committee, said at a fund-raising rally in aid of the project that the donation of the machine was made possible through the German Volunteer Services (GSV) which appealed to its government for the assistance. Mr Ntiamoah said the people of Abetifi, led by the PDC and the Abetifi Nkoanim Fekuo would repair all damaged pipelines with technical assistance by the Ghana Water and Sewerage Corporation. He announced that water would be extended to Kwahu Pepease and the surrounding towns. An amount of 254,783 was realized at the function out of which the GVS contributed 4,000 GNA. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 26 Oct 84 p 8]

FRG SANITATION EQUIPMENT AGREEMENT--THE Government is to take delivery of tractors and other equipment worth nine million deutsche marks from the Federal Republic of Germany early next year to assist in the maintenance of good sanitation in the city of Accra. Mr. J. Y. Tetteh, city manager of the Accra City Council who disclosed this in Accra at the week-end, said this followed the signing of a protocol agreement between the government and an FRG financial institution which agreed to come to the aid of Ghana with a sizeable loan to improve sanitation in the country. Inaugurating the Abossey-Okai Area Council, the city manager said technicians from the Federal Republic of Germany would arrive in the country in January next year to help the council on a number of sanitation projects under its face-life programme. [By Frederick Q. Aryce] [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 15 Oct 84 p 3]

FRG GENERATOR--A 135-kilowatt electric generator donated by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Kikam Technical Institute was commissioned at the week-end. Apart from the institute, the generator will provide electricity to the Nkroful Agricultural School, about four kilometres from Kikam, as well as Esiam and other near-by towns and villages. Mr E. E. Godwyll, Western Regional Director of Education, who commissioned the generator, said the Kikam Technical Institute could consume only five kilowatts of electricity, leaving the remaining 130 kilowatts for use by the surrounding towns and villages. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 30 Oct 84 p 8]

UK COOPERATION--A press release issued by the Information Section of the British High Commission in Accra, said Britain's aid to Ghana in 1984 included a 15 million ECGD line of credit for capital equipment and pharmaceuticals. Negotiations were almost completed on a larger line of credit for 1985 it said. According to the release, a three million pounds sterling grant for programme aid would help improve output in the gold mining and timber

industries, and a substantial supply of rice would be delivered as food aid. This year's technical co-operation programme would provide training for over 100 Ghanaians in the UK; it said. A recent mission from the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry showed interest in Ghana's products for export and had agreed to provide advice on marketing those products in Europe. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 31 Oct 84 p 8]

MAIZE SMUGGLING INCREASING--Smuggling of maize across the country's borders is on the increase. At Paga in the Kassena-Nankani district and Misiga in the Bawku district, both border towns, guardsmen have seized hundreds maxi bags of the grain from smugglers who attempted crossing with them to neighbouring countries. Captain P.K.E. Ansah, Officer Commanding the Paga Border Post and W.O. II Solomon V. Donkor of the Misigan Border Post have both expressed concern about the high incidence of food smuggling across the borders. [Excerpt] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 23 Oct 84 p 1]

CONTRABAND COCOA INTERCEPTED--THE Hohoe Police Divisional Task Force has intercepted 19 headloads of dried cocoa beans which were allegedly being smuggled to the Republic of Togo. According to the Divisional Commander, Chief Superintendent P. K. Agbolosoo, the beans were intercepted in two separate operations. He said in the first operation, the force intercepted nine headloads at Wli border area while in the second operation 10 were intercepted at the Ikpe-Bala area. He said no arrests were effected as the smugglers managed to run away, leaving the cocoa behind. Chief Superintendent Agbolosoo said the cocoa would be sold to the Ghana Cocoa Board and the proceeds paid into Police-PDC Accounts to be used for development projects. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 24 Oct 84 p 11]

FUEL DISTRIBUTION MONITORED--AN intensive monitoring exercise to ensure fair distribution of fuel in the Nkawkaw district has been launched by the Ghana Private Road Transport Union, the local PDCs and the police. The exercise is also to check malpractices in the sale of fuel at filling stations. Addressing members of the GPRTU at Nkawkaw at the week-end, Mr Joseph Yeboah Bempong, Secretary of the drivers union who disclosed this advised drivers in the district not to buy fuel above the official price. They should also form queues at filling stations to avoid any confusion during the sale of fuel. [Excerpt] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 23 Oct 84 pp 4, 5]

KONONGO GOLD MINE CLOSED--The Konongo gold mine in Ashanti is to be phased out because, according to the State Gold Mines Corporation, it is no longer viable. According to the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation regional correspondent who visited the mine, only one shaft out of four is now functioning. The other three have been flooded. The only mill at the mine installed in 1930 functions only eight days a month. Workers interviewed by the correspondent blamed the State Gold Mines Corporation for the hopeless state of affairs at Konongo and urged the PNDC not to accept the decision to phase out the mine. The workers believed that given the necessary boost the mine can be saved. [Text] [London TALKING DRUMS in English 22 Oct 84 p 22]

NIGERIAN ENTRY REQUIREMENTS--Nigeria has ordered all Ghanaians entering the country to carry with them an equivalent of 100 naira in convertible currency

or to show evidence that they have been invited by residents who are gainfully employed before being allowed in. According to a report from the Ghana News Agency Correspondent in Lagos, immigration authorities at the Murtala Muhammed Airport, have said that the move is an old regulation which is being enforced. Ghanaian authorities have, however, said that it is an offence for travellers to leave Ghana for any Nigerian port of entry with more than 20 naira. [Text] [London TALKING DRUMS in English 22 Oct 84 p 22]

CSO: 3400/241

MOI FIRES TWO PERMANENT SECRETARIES

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 2 Nov 84 p 4

[Text] **FINALLY** President Daniel arap Moi has decided to get tough. After several weeks of talking of his new "no nonsense era" which requires a greater dedication to national interests and more efficiency in the civil service, the president last week sacked two of his permanent secretaries for misconduct and abuse of public office.

It was probably the only occasion that Kenyans could remember where the government gave specific reasons where a permanent secretary, or any other senior government official, had been sacked. In the past, senior government officials involved in serious public misconduct were merely removed from office with no explanation given, and the public left to speculate on the reasons. On the rare occasions when reasons have been given, they have been limited to the amorphous "retired in public interest". More often than not, officials at the level of permanent secretary have not been removed from public office even when clearly shown to have been involved in public scandals or misuse of office. They have merely been transferred to other ministries in mini-reshuffles or moved to become chairmen or chief executives of quasi-government organisations.

That was not the case last week when the president fired the former PS in the ministry of water development Mr. Francis Masakhalia, and his colleague in the ministry of environment and natural resources Dr. Omolo Opere. A statement from the office of the president announcing the sacking of the two said that Masakhalia had been sacked for employing people in the ministry without following the established procedures. Masakhalia was also accused of practising tribalism in such unauthorised recruit-

ment and of failing to maintain financial control in the ministry. Opere was said to have used government machinery, including a bulldozer, and government employees to construct his personal house in his home in South Nyanza.

The sackings of the two permanent secretaries sent chills through the civil service as the message began to sink in that the president determined to translate his recent warning to public officials into tangible action. In the past few months, President Moi has repeatedly said that he is determined to clean up corruption, tribalism and other malaises that have plagued the civil service for years. Last month, he warned that while in the past the culprits were merely shifted from one public post to another, future culprits would just be uprooted and removed from the system.

Explaining the sackings of the two officials at the weekend, the president made it clear that that was not the end of the purge. He said that screening was still going on to rout out other tribalists and undesirable elements in the service. Recently, the government conducted a head count of all employees in the civil service. Although the results of the count have not been published yet, speculation is rife that Masakhalia's under-the-table recruitment drive may have been exposed through the exercise. That possibility is enough to cause panic among other public officials who may have been guilty of similar practices.

But the president has made it clear that he does not intend to stop at only civil servants who practise tribalism and other forms of corruption. Errors of omission will be punished as severely as those of commission. Also to face the music will be

public officials who, wilfully or otherwise, act against Kenya's national interests in the execution of their duties. The president gave an example of an immigration official who reportedly assisted a Japanese television network to acquire a passport for an illiterate Pokot woman to be flown to Japan where she was put on display on television as being representative of what Kenyan society is like. When shown a telephone in the TV studio, the woman was said to have asked whether such things were known to Kenyans — supposedly to show how backward Kenyans were. That incident has become a diplomatic incident between Kenya and Japan with the permanent secretary in the ministry of foreign affairs Mr. Bethuel Kiplagat, summoning the Japanese ambassador to Kenya, Mr. Teruo Kosugi, early this week to express Kenya's displeasure over the issue. Kiplagat told the Japanese envoy that the humiliation of any Kenyan was viewed as humiliation of the whole Kenyan community. President Moi has, in the meantime, ordered that the immigration official who assisted the Japanese company to acquire a passport for the woman be tracked down and punished for the action. ■

CSO: 3400/239

SOVIET AMBASSADOR'S MESSAGE ON USSR NATIONAL DAY

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 2 Nov 84 pp 34, 35

[Text] ON the occasion of the Soviet Union's national day — the 67th Anniversary of the 1917 Socialist Revolution in Russia — I would like to take the opportunity to extend my country's most cordial greetings to the President of the Republic of Kenya, H.E. Daniel T. arap Moi, the government and the entire Kenyan people. I am sending you these regards on behalf of the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, President Konstantin Chernenko, my country's government and the Soviet people — the nation of over 100 nationalities living in fifteen constituent republics.

Sixty-seven years ago the revolution in Russia ushered in a new era in the history of humankind, creating the first ever state governed by workers and peasants, a state with a principally different social structure, dreamt about by common people in many countries but never before brought into being. The people of Russia started to shape the country according to their own wishes and aspirations — they began to traverse the road of socialist construction.

This road was by far the most difficult one my people had ever taken to in its long history. But this time it was the path of their own choosing and they clearly saw the "light ahead", to quote the founder of our state, Vladimir I. Lenin, that is, the image of the nation they would create in the long run — a mighty and powerful country inhabited by aspiring, dedicated and resourceful people held together by common ideals, beliefs and goals.

The people, seized by such vigour and possessed by such a burning desire to build their own independent nation, simply could not be stopped. And they were not — either by foreign military intervention which started soon after the revolution, or by numerous economic dif-

ficulties, or even by the utterly devastating war brought upon them by fascism and which claimed 20 million Soviet lives. Nor were they stopped by the enormous ravages of the war and the hardships they encountered in rebuilding the country. In 67 years which have passed since the Revolution, the Soviet people have done the impossible: they totally transformed the country, hitherto crippled by misery and lying in ruins, into a modern power with an extremely high level of agriculture and industry, as well as spiritual culture, and a constantly rising living standards.

Many nations have since chosen to follow the trail blazed by the Soviet people and have done it successfully, basing their quest on our experience but also making new in-roads in the nation-building process. Those countries now possess a sizeable economic and political potential; their international prestige and role in world affairs have increased many-fold.

In its home and foreign policy, the Soviet Union continues to be guided by the principles laid down by Vladimir I. Lenin. Fraternal friendship with the socialist countries and those which have embarked upon the road of socialism, peaceful co-existence with states with different social structures, support for the nations fighting for their independence and for already formed developing countries and, of course, constant quest for peace, for preventing a new world war from breaking out — those are the political guidelines, commitment to which we will never abandon. And those are the guidelines along which we build our relation with other countries.

Soviet-Kenyan relations are, naturally, no exception in this respect. Indeed, our

relationship which, I believe, can be characterised as good and stable, can be made more broad and diverse. And ever since I was appointed by my government as ambassador to the Republic of Kenya, I have considered it my paramount duty to work incessantly in this direction. We are convinced that these friendly relations will further be strengthened and developed.

During the long years of Kenya's struggle for independence, the Soviet people wholly supported her people's determination, courage and perseverance which finally brought about the formation of a new state, free from colonial rule, on the face of the African continent. And it is anything but a simple coincidence that the Soviet Union established diplomatic relations with Kenya immediately after the country was proclaimed an independent state back in 1963.

Since that time we have gradually developed a whole sphere of co-operation between our countries in quite a number of fields. An inter-governmental trade agreement is in force and last year's high-level talks in Nairobi between foreign trade officials of both countries contributed greatly to expanding the amount of our reciprocal trade. And the balance of our trade is heavily tipped in Kenya's favour, which means increasing the country's foreign exchange reserves.

We have established mutually-beneficial co-operation between our respective chambers of commerce. And recently the two organisations have not only expanded exchange of information between them, they have moved into a higher level of partnership: this year the Soviet Union for the first time participated — and with considerable success — in the Nairobi International Show. It has also been agreed that Kenya would take part in one of the international exhibitions in Moscow.

A two-faceted factor of Soviet-Kenyan co-operation concerns the issue of qualified personnel. I am proud to say that the results of our co-operation in this

field are most tangible and dramatic. For the last years, Soviet doctors have been working in the provincial hospital in Kisumu, making a great contribution to public health care in Nyanza Province. And looking at the other side of the coin we can see that the Soviet Union not only sends qualified staff to work in Kenya, it also accepts Kenyan students and post-graduates for training in the USSR. Over the past years, about 800 young Kenyans have graduated from the Soviet higher-education establishments, becoming skilled engineers, agricultural specialists, physicians, etc., thus greatly contributing to the country's development.

Speaking about international politics, the Soviet Union is totally aware of the fact that Kenya is one of the leading and most respected nations both in the non-aligned movement and in the Organisation of African Unity. The political stands of our two countries on the majority of the most urgent international problems coincide or are very similar.

The Soviet Union has always come out in support of Kenya's uncompromising stand on such important and burning issues as the questions of Namibia and Palestine. We admire Kenya's continued backing of the struggle of the Namibian people for independence and for the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and recognise it as a weighty factor in the process which will, we are sure, finally lead to the resolving of both issues.

To conclude my message, I would like to state that the co-operation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Kenya is based on principles of equality, mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other. The relation between our two countries is a brilliant example of the fact that the Soviet Union does not seek advantages and privileges, for these relations are mutually beneficial. I wish to stress that in the Soviet Union we are convinced that Soviet-Kenyan relations are bound to develop on the basis of these principles. ■

GOVERNMENT FINDS JAPANESE TV PROGRAM INSULTING

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 9 Nov 84 p 21

[Text] **THE** Kenya government has not taken kindly to the incident where an illiterate Kenyan couple was taken to Japan to appear on a television programme on civilisation. The incident was unknown to Kenyans until President Daniel arap Moi told a public rally in Kisumu two weeks ago how an illiterate Kenyan woman from Pokot district was taken to Japan and displayed as a representative of Kenyan society. The president was particularly unhappy with the immigration officer who issued the woman with the passport and said he should be brought to book.

Soon after the president had disclosed the incident, details of how the couple ended up in Japan slowly began to unfold. At issue was the fact that the illiterate couple was seen as having been hoodwinked into the deal and used to depict the standard of civilisation in Kenya in such a way that it amounted to an insult to Kenyans. The permanent secretary in the ministry of foreign affairs, Mr. Bethwel Kiplagat, immediately summoned the Japanese ambassador to Kenya, Mr. Teruo Kosugi, and expressed his displeasure at the behaviour of the Tokyo television company that had ridiculed and made a mockery of the Kenyan couple. Kiplagat said that the humiliation of the couple was tantamount to the humiliation of all Kenyans, but the ambassador said he had only learnt of the incident through the press and had sent request to his government for further information.

In parliament, an assistant minister for foreign affairs Mr. Philip Leakey, gave a ministerial statement on the subject in

answer to a question by the M.P. for Pokot East, Mr. James Korellach. He gave the name of the woman as Mrs. Tingi Kiptoo Yagon and her husband as Mr. Kiptoo Keron Kapilimo, of Kapiire in Elgeyo Marakwet district. The couple he said, left Kenya as guests of a Japanese company, *Tokyo Television Company* to appear in a film which Leakey described as lacking a rational in-depth view of the cultural background on Kenyan people. It was the Kenyan embassy in Japan which first reacted after seeing the film, and protested to the company, which agreed to change the format of the film and make it a documentary.

One thing that has probably cooled down the issue is the fact that the television company has been apologetic to Kenyans and has said that it meant no offence. Its director, a Mr. Ishimitsu, told the Japanese foreign ministry that the purpose of making the programme was to give the Japanese people an opportunity to view African civilisation from a fresh point of view and through the unspoiled eyes of the couple from Kenya, saying that the company never intended to make a mockery of Kenyans or Africans.

As for the immigration officer who issued the passports, Leakey exonerated him from any blame on the grounds that he did not infringe the laid-down procedures for issuing travel documents. Other reports have it that the trip was made with the assistance of an officer of the Kenya National Museums, now on a trip to Sweden, and he, too, is probably not going to be found as having contravened any laws. ■

BEER EXPORT EARNINGS EXPECTED TO INCREASE 70 PERCENT

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 9 Nov 84 p 25

[Text] **TUSKER** Premium has been given a warm reception in Britain — home of some of the world's most discerning beer drinkers. And Kenya Breweries Limited (KBL) estimate that this export market will earn Kenya at least shs. 2.8 million a year in foreign exchange, representing a 70 per cent increase in the value of KBL exports.

Mr. Ian Warden, sales and marketing director of KBL, who recently returned from Britain on a visit to finalise details of the launch, said Premium has excited tremendous interest there. "Half the stock was purchased even before it arrived and before the final prices were set," he said. "We had to dispatch an extra three containers (each carrying 26,400 bottles) to meet demand. We are particularly pleased to clinch the UK market at last, especially during Kenya's export year," he added.

Premium is being distributed in Britain by Worldwide Beer Importers Limited (WWBI), a subsidiary of Allied Breweries, whose 7,800 public houses around the country will retail the Kenyan beer. Premium will also be sold to independent

wholesalers and distributors, as well as small breweries, such as Paines in Cambridgeshire. Distribution of the beer began three weeks ago.

Tusker Premium is the first African beer to be distributed by WWBI, who currently distribute another 10 imported beers from countries such as Holland, Denmark, New Zealand and India. Although they also distribute products from such renowned beer-producing countries as Germany, WWBI say Premium is by far the best received of their imported brands.

Produced at KBL's Mombasa brewery, Premium is bottled and packaged exactly as we know it here in Kenya. It will retail at prices from 80p (shs. 14.75) to £1.20p (shs. 22.13) which compares very favourably with other imported brands.

The launch is being supported by trade magazine advertising around the country and plans are in hand for incentive drives in March and April next year with prizes of holidays to Kenya. "Sales could get even better," said Mr. Warden. "With guarded optimism, I think it will do well and will continue to do well." ■

CSO: 3400/239

CENTRAL TENDER BOARD'S POWER DISPENSED TO DISTRICTS

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 2 Nov 84 p 26

[Text] **THE** Central Tender Board (CTB) last week lost much of its power to district tender boards, which have been created as a part of the government's new policy of giving districts more say in the implementation of development projects. The financial secretary to the treasury, Mr. J. Njoroge, announced last week that district development committees, which would be acting as tender boards, would now be awarding tenders for projects in their areas, leaving CTB to deal with national projects such as the construction of trunk roads.

The chief secretary, Mr. Simon Nyachae, has since last year argued that decentralising the planning and implementation of projects would benefit people in the rural areas. He also said in a recent *Voice of Kenya* television interview that the new tender system would ensure that small contractors and businessmen in the districts benefit from projects in their areas, with money allocated for projects in a district circulating in the area instead of going to contractors from outside.

Nyachae has also argued that many projects have been delayed because some contractors have been given more work than they can handle and have failed to meet their deadlines. The district tender boards are expected to give tenders to as many firms or individuals in the district as they can and thus minimise delays in project implementation.

Awarding tenders to different contractors in the districts may help to speed up some projects but there are still some tenders which will have to be awarded to specialised companies, including for example, the supply of science equipment to schools which few businessmen in the districts would be able to accomplish. But

Nyachae wants to see each district get its fair share of such equipment and the government will keep a close check on the distribution of such facilities.

The new tender system has increased the powers of the district development committees, which are made up of government officers and local leaders, including politicians and church leaders. Already some effects of the district focus for development are being felt. Mr. Odongo Omamo, the minister for agriculture and livestock development, has already had a taste of the increased power of the Siaya District development committee recently when it defied a ruling by his ministry on the use of Yala Swamp. Last August, the Siaya DDC decided to allow a German firm and private individuals to grow sorghum on 500 hectares of the reclaimed swampland, in contravention of a ruling by the ministry of agriculture that the reclaimed land be used only for sugar cane production. Members of the DDC who attended the meeting included an assistant minister for education, science and technology, Mr. Peter Oloo Aringo, an assistant minister for co-operative development, Archbishop Oluoch Ondiek, and Mr. Horace Owiti, the MP for Gem. Omamo did not attend the meeting. Last week, the Siaya DDC decided that their decision would stand, and they expressed disappointment at Omamo's remarks regarding it. They were unhappy about the fact that Omamo had criticised them at a public meeting in Bondo during a membership drive for the Kenya Grain Growers' Cooperative Union.

Observers wait to see how the government deals with this problem and similar ones that may arise as a result of giving more power to the districts. ■

NO MORE NEW CHURCHES TO BE REGISTERED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 9 Nov 84 pp 13, 15

[Text] **AMONG** the controversial decisions that the attorney-general, Mr. Justice Mathew Muli has taken recently is to stop registering any new churches or splinter churches in the country. Muli told a *Voice of Kenya* television press conference a fortnight ago that the government would not register any more splinter churches, and that those already registered will be investigated with a view to deregistering some of them. Also to be refused registration in the future will be sects based in foreign countries because, according to Muli, "they have been found to be sources of foreign ideologies that confuse wananchi (the public)." He told the same press conference that Kenya had enough churches to cater for all its spiritual needs.

It is not difficult to see why the government has placed a ban on the registration of new splinter churches. The churches in Kenya, including well-established ones such as the Anglican Church (commonly known as the Church of the Province of Kenya (CPK), The Presbyterian Church of East Africa (PCEA) and the African Independent Pentecostal Church (AIPC)), have been entrangled in internal squabbles, and at times the government has had to interfere to avert clashes among the clergy and the laity. Apart from squabbling in the church, there has been a tendency among church leaders to rush to register new splinter groups when they have been excommunicated from their main church organisations. Asked Muli recently: "How can a person who has been excommunicated from a church due to sins claim that he is forming a new church while he has not been cleared of the original sins?" To register a church led by such a church leader, Muli argued, would be tantamount to perpetuating sin in the country.

Another reason why the attorney-general has ceased registering new churches is because some people had formed companies limited by guarantee and had turned them into church organisations, while others, when refused registration of their churches had resorted to registering them as companies. The government has therefore taken measures to scrutinise such church organisations in order to streamline their operations. The steps taken by the government were as result of President Moi's concern over the multiplication of splinter churches in the country, and his direction to the attorney-general to scrutinise them and establish which were genuine. Moi's view was that of the 800 or so registered sects perhaps only ten to 14 were genuine. The president advised church leaders to accept suspensions from their churches when such leaders were found to be in the wrong and their affairs were being investigated. To create splinter groups would not solve the problems, he said.

While established churches may welcome the blanket ban on the registration of new churches by Muli, students of constitutional law might take that decision as a step towards the curtailing of freedom of worship enshrined in Section 78 of the Constitution of Kenya. The section says in part: "Except with his own consent, no person shall be hindered in the enjoyment of his freedom of conscience... and that freedom includes freedom of thought and religion, freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom either alone or in community with others and both in public and in private to manifest and propagate his religion in worship, teaching practice and observance." The government could, of course, refuse the registration of a church if such registration was contrary to the

interests of defence, public safety, public order, public morality or public health. It could also refuse registration of a church if such registration would be prejudicial to the protection of the rights and freedoms of others to practice their own religion without interference.

But while established churches may be happy with Muli's ban on the registration of new and splinter churches, one issue that they may not be in agreement with him is that churches "must work complementary to the aspirations of the government". Muli recently told a seminar at Limuru Conference Centre that churches cannot operate outside their maker "which is the constitution". Church leaders, including the CPK bishop of Eldoret, the Rt. Rev. Alexander Kipsang Muge, have contested that assertion, arguing that with or without constitutions, churches would exist for they owe their existence to God. During the recent conference on religion and peace in Nairobi, delegates were at pains to explain that churches had the right to be critical and outspoken against what they might view as unjust and oppressive government; that could not be the same thing as complementing the aspirations of the government. ■

CSO: 3400/239

MOZAMBIQUE

SEVERAL COUNTRIES INTERESTED IN WOOD PANEL EXPORTS

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 18 Oct 84 pp 8-9

[Text] Businessmen from South Africa, Zimbabwe, Sweden, and Brazil, as well as those from this country have high regard for the wood composition boards made in Mozambique, Antonio Dengo, IFLOMA [expansion unknown] commercial department head, told DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE. This source noted that Mozambique has already been contacted by Kuwait regarding the signing of a contract that would guarantee the supply of these panels, far beyond the coverage given by enterprises to the domestic market at this time.

"Later, after we have a security guarantee for domestic sales, we will concern ourselves with negotiating with foreign countries," DM [DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE] was told by Antonio Dengo who added that "IFLOMA at this time is studying the product price charge to be worked out on the basis of the quality of the wood, the dimensions, and the finish."

At this time, lumber and particle boards are being sold to the provinces of Manica, Sofala, and Maputo; it is expected that shipments will soon be made to Tete and that an agency will be opened which will be concerned with distributing the product.

"Our product distribution system is handled through contracts with the interested consumer or through district, province, state, or private middlemen," the IFLOMA commercial department head explained to us. Then he added:

"The number of contracts is not as large as it might seem but we are moving toward that objective and right now there is a tendency toward an increase in the volume of requests."

Priority in sales during this phase goes to the big industrial establishments scattered throughout the country; this does not mean that small consumers or carpentry shops and other establishments are not entitled to purchase wood.

Where Is the Wood and How to Get It?

Lumber and particle boards are found together at the gates to the sawmill and factory at M'sica, the place where the consumer can sign contracts with the enterprise and can immediately take the order anywhere in the country.

As our reporter was told, picking the product up at the factory is the best way since IFLOMA does not have enough vehicles to ship the product; the same is true of the railroads, which have been having difficulty in allocating freightcars.

"On the other hand," Antonio Dengo said, "shipment by highway can be much more expensive for the consumer because the freight rate fluctuates around 1,500 meticals per cubic meter whereas by rail it only costs 160 meticals."

Wood Shipment Affected by Inadequate Rail Service

The deficient handling of freight at rail and port installations in Beira has in recent months affected the reception quality of the goods leaving the sawmill and the panel factory at M'sica.

Consequently, the goods have reached the distributor (or the consumer) in poor condition, causing disputes between the IFLOMA and the customer.

Damage to products and embezzlement are some of the examples here when it comes to describing the poor services rendered by the Central CFM /Mozambique Railroad/.

DM further learned that at M'sica the railroads have not been punctual in delivering freightcars for the shipment of the orders and that has caused serious problems with customers.

According to information supplied by a source at that rail-and-port enterprise, everything is due to the poor capacity to respond to requests with whatever resources are available.

Pinewood Requires Special Treatment

"Many persons have no experience in the treatment or use of wood," said Castro Fevereiro, the technical engineer for industrial electrical systems and manager of the IFLOMA particle board factory.

This official talked about the negative situation that can be observed every day and explained:

"For example, there are two different types of panels: One type is for external use and that is IFLOPAN-M, melamine, which is made with the help of urea formaldehyde; and then there is the panel for internal use, which we call IFLOPAN-U, urea formaldehyde. The latter is intended for

interior uses because it is less vulnerable to humidity whereas, in the first case, we are dealing with products for prefabricated housing, furniture, etc."

"Since this is so, it is necessary that, in making his purchase, the consumer be familiar with the details involved in product application because, otherwise, he might say later on that the IFLOMA panel is no good, whereas the problem is due to the way in which it was used."

Castro Fevereiro talked to us about the way the factory works in particular.

"This factory was started up on 13 February and so far we are running it on an experimental basis, introducing three shifts."

"In the beginning, our output did not meet the usual dimension requirements, nor were the boards thick enough. But today we are turning out panels with a thickness of 8, 12, 16, 19, 22, and 25 mm."

According to the statements made to us by Castro Fevereiro, the particle board factory began to operate with one plant starting in March, at which time the target for this year was established; that target has been estimated at 10,000 cubic meters, although the capacity should be 20,000.

Technical Efficiency in Operating Terms

The skill level of technical personnel at the factory complex is considered quite reasonable and significantly positive, if we keep in mind that this is the first time a factory of this kind has been put up in the country.

By the way, a group of 18 Mozambican technicians have already been taking training courses abroad, especially in Sweden (five members), Zimbabwe (seven), and others in Sweden, Norway, and Portugal.

These workers were assigned to mechanical operations, checking on the panels, technical assistance, and other tasks.

At M'sica, personnel at the sawmill and the panel factory also get help from Czechoslovak technicians from the "Pollytecua" enterprise as part of a 1-year contract with IFLOMA.

"At this time we are struggling only with three or four main difficulties," the panel factory manager told us.

According to him, there are problems with water supply since the collection capacity is poor. Instead of 900 cubic meters, the enterprise consumes only 65 cubic meters of water per day; this affects not only the production line that supplies the raw material drying and pressing section but also the public water supply.

According to explanations given by Sergio Chitara, IFLOMA general manager, this will be solved shortly with the signing of an agreement between SHER /Revue River Hydroelectric Power Company/ and the enterprise itself, aimed at supplying water from the Revue or M'sica river located in the immediate vicinity of the factory complex.

Independently of the river water problem, the factory has been benefiting from another water collection source as a result of the drilling of wells.

Workers Need Masks

Similar to what is happening to workers engaged in forest operations, as we reported in yesterday's edition, the lack of protective masks has also been noted in the factory.

The workers have to work without any equipment to protect them from intoxicating gases or other chemical products used in the factory and they thus run the risk of contracting diseases, such as, for example, pulmonary tuberculosis.

IFLOMA Soon to Publish Bulletin

The publication of a bulletin on the activities of the IFLOMA complex is scheduled shortly as part of an effort by the publicity and promotion section of the enterprise's commercial department.

The idea is to disseminate technical and practical points on the use of lumber and panels as well as some results of the enterprise's growth as a whole.

The bulletin will be illustrated with photos and drawings from the teaching angle and will also cover the work process at this important production facility.

5058

CSO: 3442/74

MOZAMBIQUE

CHIBABAVA ADMINISTRATOR DISCUSSES SECURITY SITUATION

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 19 Oct 84 pp 8-9

/Text/ Chibabava: Soon after the first rays of the sun come up, one can observe an exuberant movement of people going back and forth on roads and trails. They are children whose faces show joy and happiness; they are young people, men and women, who, with books, hoes, bush knives, and other production tools head for the schools, plantations, and other activity areas with long and firm strides; they are the senior citizens who, stooping in various positions, carry out many different activities in keeping with their age. Peace and calm prevail in Chibabava as part of a vast military offensive launched in the region against the armed bandits. These are the fruits of the iron determination of the armed forces which, in close collaboration with the local population, are striking heavy blows at the bandits in the military field.

Today, Chibabava has a new face. No more sounds of firing from all kinds of weapons, no more kidnapping, raping, massacres, and other atrocities committed by the bandits in the past.

According to Mateus Roesai Sande, Chibabava District FRELIMO Party first secretary and administrator, "the current military situation in the region is completely under our control. Only a few centers of armed bandits are left and we are going to wipe them out one after the other. The bandits no longer have any camps in this district. They are in despair and they are being broken up."

According to this official, "all of these victories are the result of the offensive launched by our armed forces who are operating in close conjunction with the people."

And he added: "Through this offensive, we are restoring access to the towns of Muchungue and Tronga. Convoys can already move around freely. Trucks are already being driven on the National Highway without any trouble."

Consolidation of Victories

Various operations are currently being carried out in Chibabava to consolidate these hard-won victories. First of all, the people are being organized in new patterns of collective life and production. At the same time, they are getting military training so that they will always be able to respond to any possible new attacks by the bandits.

In this connection, administrator Sande noted that the people, including the old folks and the children, already know what to do in this war situation. They know how to seek shelter in the right places, to stay there and even to fire on the enemy. They also know how to use traditional weapons, such as arrows, bush knives, spears, and others. Their vigilance is sharp enough already. They do not allow any suspect to pass. All suspect individuals are taken to the proper agencies. These actions by our people facilitate the neutralization of various "madjubas" and even armed bandits who, realizing that they are surrounded, seek refuge in their midst.

Promising Outlook for Farm Production

In spite of the drought which still affects some towns in the district of Chibabava, prospects for farm output are promising this year. With the introduction of dryland crops and the full use of lowland areas, particularly high profitability rates compared to last year's harvest were obtained and 20 tons of miscellaneous surplus products were sold.

"This year, the people received more land and they expanded their cultivation areas. This action is gaining more and more force with the elimination of the armed bandits who, in addition to the atmosphere of instability which they created, were busy pillaging the property of the people. I can tell you reliably that we will be successful during the next harvest," the Chibabava administrator said on this point.

Continuing, Roesai Sande said that everything is already in place for the new start. We already have seeds and other production equipment which will be distributed to the people who have been liberated from the bondage of the "matsangaissas."

Education

The education situation in Chibabava has improved considerably. According to information gathered by DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE from district education and culture director Mario Nassone, "since April we have managed to achieve 60 percent school attendance."

He reported that the education effort in the region suffered losses last year due to the drought and the action of the armed bandits.

"As a result of the military offensive, we managed to reopen various schools which had been abandoned. The teachers and students, who had

to live with their weapons ready at hand, have already resumed their activities in the various towns and new centers of life and production are springing up. We note a special characteristic in these teachers. All of them have already been trained. This is why they are always ready to cope with any situation. The bandits no longer approach them because they know that they will get the proper response."

But not everything is rosy in this field. According to Mario Nassone, "we still have many difficulties concerning the programs and the tests, as well as textbooks and guidebooks for the teachers. We have resorted to local initiatives to correct that situation. The teachers themselves are working out the programs and preparing the tests."

He also mentioned the problem of teacher salaries. According to him, "we have not had any salaries paid out here for six months. But we never stopped teaching classes."

5058

CSO: 3442/74

BRIEFS

NATIONAL DISTRICT ELECTIONS SLATED--Second Vice President Afrah today announced that national and district assembly elections will take place on 31 December 1984. The number of polling stations in the country will be 1,655. [Summary] [Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 2045 GMT 8 Dec 84 EA]

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH PRC--At the headquarters of the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education in Mogadishu today, the SDR and PRC governments signed an agreement on cooperation in the fields of culture, education and information. The agreement, which will officially come into force in 1985-86, provides for exchange visits of delegations, exchanges of broadcasting information, exchanges of radio and TV programs, and technical aid. It calls on the two sides to strengthen cooperation in the exchange of films aimed at enhancing the interests of the two peoples. The agreement was signed on behalf of the SDR by the deputy minister of culture and higher education, Fatimah Ahmad 'Ali, and the Chinese deputy minister for culture, (Lu Jihanyang). [Excerpt] [Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 8 Dec 84 EA]

CSO: 3403/1

ANGLICAN SPEAKS OUT AGAINST BISHOP TUTU'S APPOINTMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Nov 84 p 4

[Text]

A MEMBER of the Anglican church has spoken out against the appointment of Bishop Desmond Tutu as Bishop of the Johannesburg Diocese, saying if the clergy are not sympathetic to the grievances of the laity he would take it upon himself to initiate a petition against the appointment.

Mr Henry Barry of Windsor Park, Johannesburg, said yesterday that many members of the Anglican Church, both here and in Cape Town, opposed the election of Bishop Tutu.

"What the Church needs, particularly at this time, is a spiritual leader, not a man who is going to use the pulpit as his political platform.

"Anglican clergy worldwide have become increasingly radical over the past few years, pushing for both political and religious reform.

"However admirable political reform may be, it is not the business of the Church.

"The laity are seeking spiritual direction, and I believe I will receive overwhelming support for the petition".

A number of Anglicans, who do not wish to be named, were contacted yesterday and said they agreed with his sentiments and would support such a petition.

The Archbishop of Cape Town, the Very Reverend Phillip Russell, said yesterday he was not prepared to comment on "speculation".

"I will comment only when I have the petition in my hands".

The parish priest of Roodepoort, Father Pieter Den Blaauwen, who delivered a sermon on the controversial subject on Sunday, said that his sentiments were given in the sermon and he would not comment further.

In his sermon he said that Bishop Tutu had all the qualifications to be a good spiritual guide to his flock, and a good administrator of the affairs of the diocese.

"We must all pray that he will be guided to end his association with the South African Council of Churches and his call for disinvestment and leave the political arena altogether".

BUTHELEZI'S WARNING ON VIOLENCE BACKED

Durban THE GRAPHIC in English 2 Nov 84 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] In his article in the *Washington Post*, Chief Buthelezi is correct in warning that if change comes to South Africa through violence rather than negotiation, this country will be destroyed.

We have only to see what is happening in Ethiopia to realise that even when a feudal government of the type of the late Emperor of Ethiopia is overthrown by a more modern type of government, the basic problems of a country are not automatically solved.

The new Ethiopian government, for example, was not able to end the civil war in Ethiopia which, together with the present drought in the country, has resulted in the famine in that country.

It has been reported that Ethiopians in the hundreds have been dying daily in recent weeks, and that hundreds of thousands face death, and that over 6 million are affected by the drought.

Western European countries are planning to send massive food aid to the starving millions in Ethiopia by air, but their efforts are being hampered by the civil war and attendant transportation difficulties.

It is to prevent this type of disaster in South Africa that Chief Buthelezi has pointed out that for the vast majority of blacks in SA, the struggle has always been for inclusion in the existing South Africa; it has always been a struggle to transform the state rather than destroy and rebuild it.

In opposing the alternative policy of "armed struggle", Chief Buthelezi pointed out: "If change is ever achieved in South Africa through violence, we will find that the foundations of the future

will have been destroyed in the course of liberating the country."

Instead Chief Buthelezi suggested that ways could be found to build up black bargaining power to force whites to the negotiating table.

The government itself must realise that showing the "siege of Sebokeng" type of force is in itself not only unproductive, but also calamitous for future peaceful racial developments in this country.

Foreign investors have become "jittery" as a result of the violence that has hit the country in recent months and have realized that for a stable SA (a necessary precondition for political-economic development) the government will have to redress the genuine grievances of the blacks in the townships and countryside.

The solution to the present impasse means, as Chief Buthelezi has stressed that "Black anger must be directed towards, constructive, achievable goals. It must not be squandered on the streets of our townships."

Also it implies that the government must develop real structures to meet not only the economic but also the political aims of blacks in this country and to end their legitimate frustrations.

There is no doubt that the Indian community as a whole agrees with Chief Buthelezi's assessment of peaceful change in SA and their experience especially in the Transvaal has confirmed Chief Buthelezi's appraisal that township violence has not threatened white neighbourhoods nor endangered the status quo, but that black anger has led rather to black versus black confrontations.

FUTURE OF NIC DISCUSSED

Durban POST NATAL in English 7-10 Nov 84 p 9

[Article by Kanthan Pillay]

[Text] WHERE to, the Natal Indian Congress?

That's the big question now that the publicity dust has almost settled since the Consulate Debacle first broke almost two months ago.

At a time when most political observers believed extra-parliamentary politics would be overshadowed by the showpiece opening of the tricameral Parliament, the NIC and the United Democratic Front pulled off a coup d'attention, diverting the focus from Cape Town and forcing themselves into the world's headlines.

This week, the world has finally lost interest. The three fugitives still seeking refuge in the Consulate are all but forgotten by the media. It is only a question of time, analysts say, before the NIC (and the UDF) recede into the background as the attention of the country shifts to the new chambers of Parliament.

And, they add, even if the three were to surrender themselves to the security police at this stage, the ensuing publicity would be minimal.

Does the NIC then, have a future?

Professor Jerry Coovadia, vice-president of the NIC, feels that the Congress and the UDF have barely begun to unveil their potential.

Support

"I think we need hardly go further than the August elections to point out the overwhelming support we enjoy in the community," Professor Coovadia said.

The August anti-election campaign, he said, had provided the Congress with the opportunity of reaching every part of the province.

"We broke new ground. The NIC established its presence in areas previously untouched while in areas where we did have a presence, the existing structures were strengthened."

Network

But more importantly, he said, the campaign had raised feelings of strong identification by the people with the NIC.

"Ordinary people came forward to openly identify with and lend support to the NIC and the anti-election campaign. In the process an effective network of supporters was set up.

"A greater number of people came forward as activists, indicating their willingness to become intensively involved in the campaign. Intense interaction resulted in a heightening of the political quality and calibre of our activists."

The magnitude of the stayaway, while surprising to most of the media, had come as no surprise to the NIC.

Freedom

"In order to understand the significance of the victory of Congress/UDF in the August elections, we need to recall certain important policies and principles. There are non-negotiable principles which guide us continually in our work."

These were:

Democracy: "All South Africans must participate directly in the government of the country."

Non-racialism: "All forms of discrimination, particularly on the grounds of race, must be eradicated."

An undivided South Africa: "Bantustans and dummy institutions must be abolished."

Maximum participation: "The masses must participate actively and directly in the process of building a new and just society."

There were, he said, two essential processes to which the NIC had committed themselves in their quest for freedom for all South Africans:

Organisation: "Moulding our diverse peoples into a cohesive and resilient force capable of both challenging apartheid and creating the conditions for the new South Africa."

Struggle: "The apartheid system must be challenged in every possible way in order that people defend themselves against assaults from the apartheid system in respect of their living standards and their political rights."

The Consulate drama, he said, had not been a question of luck, but a carefully considered move which had important strategic repercussions.

"It brought into sharp national and international focus the harsh security and detention laws, in particular Section 28 of the Internal Security Act.

The tactic had demonstrated and consolidated the wide support and sympathy enjoyed by the UDF and the NIC and had increased support from people who had previously been "neutral".

The Six

"It exposed the Constitution's inability to respond to the real issues affecting the people of South Africa and placed co-responsibility for apartheid and detentions on the shoulders of Rajbansi, Reddy, and Hendrickse.

"it placed a clear challenge at the door of the Reagan and Thatcher governments to test their 'constructive engagement' policy to bring about change in South Africa.

"It also served as a challenge to the South African Government, calling on them to demonstrate their claim that they are reasonable and willing to resolve matters through negotiation and discussion when being challenged by lawful, peaceful and popular organisations enjoying mass support."

But most important, he said, it had "totally overshadowed and pushed into obscurity" the inauguration of the new State President and the opening of the new Parliament.

"The Botha Government was creating, and reasonably effectively for a while, the image that a new sophistication and liberalisation had affected its political style. The Consulate Six showed up the fragility of this facade."

But where to now? Could the NIC continue to play any effective role in South African politics?

The organisation, he said, had a number of tasks ahead:

- To continue with the development of extra-parliamentary politics.

- Build greater links with the community; build organisation and greater day-to-day involvement.

- Build leadership in the community that has courage, skill and political sense.

- Create opportunities for greater unity in action with the coloured and African communities.

- Contribute to the continued growth of the UDF "which we believe to be the single most important political organ in this country".

Continue to challenge the tricameral parliament at all levels.

Challenge the introduction of ethnic local authorities (which form part of local government proposals).

Take up with the relevant community organisations the day-to-day problems of the people.

Isolation of "collaborators".

The manner in which these tasks were carried out, he said, would be developed according to the current political situation at any time.

Struggle

"We do not believe that our struggle is one that is carried out through the media. The Consulate sit-in helped to focus international attention on our problems in this country, but was not an end in itself.

"We will continue to develop our already overwhelming support in the community, and make our presence felt."

Pat Poovalingam, chairman of the official opposition in the House of Delegates --Solidarity--said he believed the NIC's days were not yet over.

"I believe we need a strong NIC and we need them to be pushing forward their point of view all along. It is also important that people like myself in particular and Solidarity generally be kept constantly on our toes.

"I take a Holistic view of politics and while I might not like what they do and say from time to time, I recognise the valuable role they are playing."

CSO: 3400/292

DETENTION OF KATE PHILIP SCORED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Nov 84 p 12

[Article by Dr Peter Greenhalgh]

[Text]

What on earth do those who made the decision think they are achieving by incarcerating incommunicado a bright young woman like Kate Philip, the president of Nusas?

If she really has threatened internal security, then let her be charged and tried in a civilised fashion.

But if, as I suspect, she has just been a bit too outspoken in her criticism of the system under which she now suffers, the system has hardly helped to justify itself by advertising to the world that it behaves exactly like the communist governments it purports to be defending us against.

Can it really be thought that solitary confinement for interrogation under Section 29 and the mental anguish caused to her parents who are not allowed to see her will make her change her heart and mind?

The whole history of persecution shows it will not. It will only harden her opposition, and perhaps embitter her for life.

Or is it intended to impress the outside world with a display of firmness and strength? If so, it is totally counter-productive.

Such big-stick overreaction to criticism simply advertises insecurity and suggests to potential investors in South Africa that the country's stability is shakier than it really is.

I have not talked to Kate Philip, and I suspect that her views would be rather too "left wing" for my taste. But so what?

There's more than a grain of truth in the adage that if you have

not been a socialist before you are 25, you have no heart, and if you continue to be a socialist after you are 25, you have no brain.

I suspect that Kate Philip, far from being a monstrous revolutionary, is a fairly typical student of the brighter sort — young, idealistic, striving for perfection in an imperfect world.

I suspect too that her solutions to this country's (and no doubt the world's) problems, or even their diagnoses, are not always realistic.

But the whole point of sending bright young people to universities is to give them the opportunity to think, and their service to middle-aged getters and spenders like me is to keep our consciences alive and make us look up occasionally from our daily preoccupations to ask a few basic questions.

For example, isn't it plain daft to classify men by pigment rather than by ability, potential, industry, decency and other criteria that seem under the face of it to be more important to society?

Is it sensible that our business enterprises have to import often disgruntled and second-rate Europeans to fill skilled and managerial positions just because a decent education and social mobility are effectively denied to the greater part of the country's population, which is not, after all, going to go away?

Can we really believe against history and commonsense that there is more strength in division than unity, or doubt (in Edmund Burke's famous words) that "the use of force

is but temporary: it may subdue for a moment but it does not remove the necessity of subduing again, and a nation is not governed which is perpetually to be conquered"?

Admittedly, thinking is not easy in a country where the law, the State-controlled propaganda media and much so-called education seem designed only to reinforce bigotry and prejudice.

But even if the authorities have no concern for moral issues (which they would probably call "immoral" anyway if the name of the Immorality Act is anything to go by), they should at least ask themselves if clobbering students so heavy-handedly is really very helpful to those of us who do so much to promote foreign investment in South Africa.

CSO: 3400/292

GOVERNMENT TALKS WITH ANC ADVOCATED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Nov 84 p 2

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

PAST Government statements carry the implication that it is prepared to talk to the banned African National Congress, Professor David Welsh of the University of Cape Town said yesterday.

Prof Welsh, co-author of a study on South Africa's constitutional options, was commenting on the call by the Institute of Race Relations for the lifting of the banning orders on the ANC, the Pan Africanist Congress and 18 black consciousness organisations.

Prof Welsh referred to two statements by the Schlebusch Commission in 1980 — and accepted by members of all political parties in Parliament at the time — and, more recently, to a statement in the 1983 annual report of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning.

The Schlebusch Commission statements were that:

- The process of designing future constitutional structures should be accompanied by the "widest possible consultation and deliberation with ... all population groups" to raise the level of acceptability of the new constitution".
- The President's Council, as the body charged with creating a new constitution, should be composed of nationally acknowledged experts and "people regarded by their respective communities as leaders".

The Department of Constitutional Development and Planning report said: "The realities and demands of the constitutional development of blacks should be considered with an open mind and with a new vision."

Prof Welsh commented: "If they believe what they have committed themselves to in the past, then talking to the ANC is a consistent step."

He added: "We are a society virtually at war with itself. The only way in which we can end the endemic violence is by talking to all segments of black opinion, no matter how unacceptable the views and strategies some of these segments may be to general white opinion."

Prof Welsh recalled that Mr Ton Vosloo had, as editor of *Beeld*, made a cautious and qualified plea for talks between the Government and the ANC when he predicted in 1981 that a day would come when it would have to negotiate with the ANC.

Mr Vosloo has since risen to become managing director of *Nasionale Pers*.

Copies of the institute's resolution and of the background paper were sent to President P W Botha and to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange.

The Office of the President referred the Rand Daily Mail to Mr Le Grange for comment. Mr Le Grange said yesterday he had taken note of the resolution but was not yet prepared to comment.

CSO: 3400/292

GANDHI DEATH SCUTTLES CULTURAL RELATIONS TALKS

Durban THE GRAPHIC in English 9 Nov 84 p 1

[Text]

Hopes of a quick breakthrough in the establishment of cultural relations between India and South Africa took a nosedive following the assassination of Indian premier, Mrs Indira Gandhi.

Secretary of the Interim Committee of the 1860 Settlers Council, Mr Rajendra Chetty told "Graphic" this week discussions had been proceeding for some time and the whole issue of cultural relations had been treated as "confidential" to avoid political interference.

"Mrs Gandhi was personally in favour of an early settlement of the problem and promised to do everything possible for South African Indians to enjoy the facilities India extended to her citizens settled elsewhere in the world", Mr Chetty said this week.

According to him, Mrs Gandhi had promised her personal assistance and that of her Government when a delegation of five from the 1860 Settlers Council met her at her official residence in New Delhi in October, 1980.

"She was happy to see us and cut short her morning walk-

about with the people of India on the spacious lawns of her house and spoke about the need to establish cultural links.

"Mrs Gandhi expressed surprise at the disclosures that the Indian community had continued to maintain its culture and was involved in a concerted effort to propagate culture, religion and language with the South African Government and its educational authorities having actually agreed to the introduction of Indian languages in Indian schools.

EMBARRASSED

"She must have been embarrassed by the disclosures because of India's own attitude to cultural links", said Mr Chetty.

"When told about the country-wide activity and an almost entirely localised programme through self-help schemes to keep Indian culture alive, Mrs Gandhi said: 'India must help and I would like you to come back and address an all-party meeting to push the issue through parliament without dissension'.

"Mrs Gandhi specifically noted that it was important for the South African delegation to

discuss the matter of cultural links with all members of parliament, both from her own Congress Party and the Opposition adding that this was important because this would prevent the issue from becoming a political exercise.

"She was genuinely concerned and immediately phoned the Indian Foreign Minister at that time, Mr Narishma Rao at Parliament House in New Delhi, requested him to cancel his flight that afternoon to New York to meet us and map out details for the proposed all-party meeting.

The meeting with Mr Rao proceeded as arranged and Mrs Gandhi called on the delegation to meet her again before it flew back to South Africa."

According to Mr Chetty Mrs Gandhi was later called away to a trouble spot near Sikkim but left a message for the delegation to postpone its trip.

This was not possible because of air flight bookings, but Mrs Gandhi was told the matter would be pursued by letter.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

Mr Chetty said one of the first develop-

ments after the meeting with the premier was her support for the delegation's proposal to set up an India-South Africa Friendship Committee in New Delhi and Madras.

"At the time of the meeting with Mrs Indira Gandhi the ANC in Delhi called on the Indian Government to 'arrest the South African delegation and deport it to South Africa', but Mrs Gandhi herself ignored the ANC and told us she and her Government would continue to talk to us and find ways and means of extending India's cultural contact with South African Indians."

Mr Chetty visited New Delhi last year and renewed contacts with the Indian Government in spite of ANC attempts to block the meeting after a confrontation at the International Hotel Ashok in Bangalore.

"This time Government officials expressed disgust with the way the five young Indian refugees from South Africa working for the ANC in Delhi behaved and promised to look into the matter."

"It was at this meeting in Government Buildings that officials disclosed how the Government was being regularly pressurised to stop all contact with South Africa and to prevent cultural groups

visiting this country.

"It was also disclosed that an Indian political pressure group based in Durban was keeping the ANC in Delhi fully informed as well as providing information on all students seeking admission to Indian universities."

Mr Chetty said officials claimed they were unable to do anything without the ANC's sanction where South Africans were concerned and students of Indian origin who applied for Government of India scholarships and general admittance with Indian Government approval were only chosen on the basis of their active involvement in student politics in South Africa.

"It came as a shock but that is the situation in India and that is why Mrs Gandhi was so determined to call an all-party conference to discuss the South African issue."

Mr Chetty said the matter had been kept confidential to prevent an ANC campaign in India and pressure from its contact group in South Africa against the proposed meeting.

However, although the conference idea is likely to be abandoned, Mr Chetty said both the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu were willing to take up the cudgels of South African Indians.

SASOL SACKINGS RAISE CRUCIAL LABOR ISSUES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Nov 84 p 12

[Article by Carolyn Dempster]

[Text]

While rubbish piled up in Johannesburg's streets during the winter months of 1980, a struggle was being waged which was to set the stamp on the State's handling of the new style of black trade unionism.

For Joe Mavi's Black Municipality Workers' Union (BMWU) the lesson was a hard one.

After the initial success of the strike by 10 000 of the city's black workers, 1 350 were dismissed and bussed back to their homelands, and the month-old union effectively crushed.

The municipality admitted backing and favouring the Union of Johannesburg Municipality Workers — to the extent that the in-house union was registered and recognised with only 40 paid-up members.

It had a signed-up membership of 2 000 out of a potential 15 000 — hardly representative.

Labour consultants and commentators were critical but understanding of the reactive way the management committee had handled the strike.

It was, after all, not long after the implementation of the Wiehahn Commission's recommen-

dations, and it was a reaction more typical of the times than anything else.

In September 1982, South African Transport Services (SATS) peremptorily fired 423 East London railway dock-workers for staging a go-slow in an attempt to pressurise SATS into talks with the non-racial General Workers' Union.

The Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, made it blatantly clear at the time that "outside unions" were not welcome in SATS and would never be recognised — not as long as he was Minister.

The premise for the dismissal was that SATS was an essential service and already had staff associations that could adequately articulate the needs of the massive 240 000 worker force.

But it was arguable at that stage whether the newly-formed Black Staff Association (BSA) — a "sweetheart" in-company union — was voicing the needs of its members.

Wages, working conditions and benefits of black SATS employees have traditionally been unilaterally decided upon

by the State, and the advent of the BSA did not alter this fundamentally.

In any event, SATS took a hard line on the issue in spite of Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha's open criticism of "sweetheart unions" and the new spirit of enlightened labour reform.

Less than six months after the mass dismissal, the Conditions of Employment (SA Transport Services) Act was passed.

By law all public sector employees are excluded from the provisions of the Labour Relations Act, cannot go on strike and are not afforded many of the protections which private sector employees enjoy.

The Act took this even further. Black, coloured and Indian SATS employees are openly discriminated against — they do not enjoy equal rights accorded to whites.

Nor does SATS have to deal with any unions it does not choose to recognise.

And collective bargaining — an essential feature of the new era of labour relations — has no real place in the Act.

Even freedom of association has been undercut in the legislation. SATS employees are allowed to belong only to unions which are officially permitted to exist.

Both the BMWU and GWU's attempts served as an explicit demonstration of just how difficult it would be to organise the public sector — and

what treatment was likely to be meted out in the event of industrial action.

But the grievances which drove 10 000 Johannesburg municipal workers to form the BMWU and 1 100 SATS employees to join the GWU have not abated, nor have emergent unions given up the fight to organise the public sector.

Because of this, and against the backdrop of the progress that has been achieved in labour relations in the private sector, the hard-line stance adopted by Government and parastatal organisations is seen as counter-productive and a growing threat to labour reform.

Sasol this month vigorously denied the Government had any say in the firing of some 6 000 black workers.

Yet the fact remains that until it went public in 1979, Sasol was State-controlled, and today seven out of its 11 directors are State-appointees or have strong Government links.

Sasol workers, unlike public sector employees, are subject to the provisions of the Labour Relations Act.

At the time of the stay-away, the corporation's senior general manager, Dr Dirk Mostert, justified the mass firing as "morally right," but the action has drawn sharp criticism from private sector industrial relations practitioners.

"Industrial relations is a game of consequences and social and political issues are a part of the process," said Mr Mark Anstey, director of the Institute of Industrial Relations.

"A dismissal of workers at that level is a political act, and I would not be surprised if it invited a political response."

Industrial relations consultant Mr Gavin Brown views the action in terms of tolerance thresholds. "I think Sasol made its point very clearly — that there are some sectors of the economy where latitude will not be allowed. The public and parastatals have a very low tolerance threshold."

But it is becoming increasingly obvious that the public sector and parastatals simply cannot afford to pursue a hard or intolerant line.

In February this year, 800 Groote Schuur Hospital workers participated in work stoppages over wage demands — an action initiated by the hospital workers themselves.

Labour Bulletin researcher Mr Marcel Golding quotes one of the striking workers:

"The authorities are spending millions on this new Groote Schuur project, yet they cannot pay their existing staff a living salary. We cannot survive. And when we talk they don't listen. We are forced to take action."

FIRE SASOL MEN STAGE DEMONSTRATION AT HEADQUARTERS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 22 Nov 84 p 9

[Article by Phillip Van Niekerk]

[Text]

ABOUT 100 former Sasol workers, fired for participating in the recent two-day stayaway bussed themselves in from Secunda yesterday and demonstrated outside the company's headquarters at Rosebank, in Johannesburg's northern suburbs.

A spokesman for the workers said they had intended to inspect Sasol's share register, but had been held up by police en route, who searched their bus for half-an-hour, and had arrived at 4.20pm, 10 minutes before closing time.

Barred entrance to the building, the workers stood outside holding placards saying: "We demand our jobs back", "A hungry man is an angry man", and "Our pension money was used to deport us".

White employees leaving the building sidled nervously past them and police eyed the situation warily, but after 15 minutes the workers returned to their bus peacefully.

The demonstration came as the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union (CWIU) warned Sasol they would not relieve the growing local and international pressure on the company unless it resolved the issue of the dismissals with the union.

In a clear change from their earlier policy of not re-employing any of the 5 400 workers sacked after the stayaway, Sasol announced this week that they would take back some of the workers under certain conditions.

A statement, by Sasol's public re-

lations officer, Mr R Hugo, said workers would be re-employed if they could satisfy the company that they were victims of intimidation and incitement.

Worker leaders have interpreted this shift in the company's policy as a sign that Sasol is having difficulty finding replacement labour for the workers fired from skilled and semi-skilled posts.

As recently as Monday the Rand Daily Mail witnessed the company turning back workers at the Qwa-Qwa labour bureau who had re-applied for their jobs, while taking on hundreds of new workers.

Following the demonstration, Mr Hugo refused to comment other than to say the company had "taken note" of it and that they would be re-employing workers on a "fair and equitable" basis.

He said the workers would be allowed to see the share register, but had arrived too late yesterday.

Yesterday, Mr Rod Crompton, general secretary of the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union, said any settlement of the Sasol 2 and 3 issue had to be negotiated with the union and should follow correct procedures.

He also said that if the company was considering intimidation as a criterion for re-employment, all union members should be re-employed as they were all subject to massive intimidation — by the Army and police.

SASOL IN TALKS WITH BUTHELEZI OVER 6,000 DISMISSED WORKERS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 27 Nov 84 p 7

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text]

THE KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday held talks with Sasol management in an attempt to have 6 000 sacked workers re-employed amid protest calls by a trade union representing workers at Secunda.

The Chemical Workers' Industrial Union has rejected attempts by Sasol to negotiate the workers' plight with homeland leaders, community councillors and other non-union bodies.

The workers at Secunda were dismissed following a two-day stayaway from work organised by trade unions and community based organisations throughout the Transvaal recently.

Although management has offered to re-

instate the workers, unions and other organisations have condemned the action by management. Last week some 90 workers staged a demonstration outside Sasol headquarters in Rosebank.

Problems

After the meeting with Sasol's management yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said that it was only through negotiations that the problems of this country would be solved.

He understood from management that instigators and intimidators caused the strike that led to the dismissal of the workers. He pleaded with Sasol management to accept and give preference to the previous workers rather than outsiders.

He believed that the workers should be given a three-month probation period and that they should prove that they were not intimidators. They should also gain their service benefits during the time. "The workers in South Africa must not be destroyed and used as political pawns in dangerous games," he said.

However, the CWIU said in a statement yesterday that it rejected the conditions laid down by management for re-employment and called for all workers to return to Secunda to apply for their jobs.

It also rejected attempts by Sasol to negotiate with homeland leaders, community councillors and other non-union bodies.

CSO: 3400/236

BLACK MATRICS EXPECTED TO FLOOD JOB MARKET

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Nov 84 p 1M

[Article by Michael Chester]

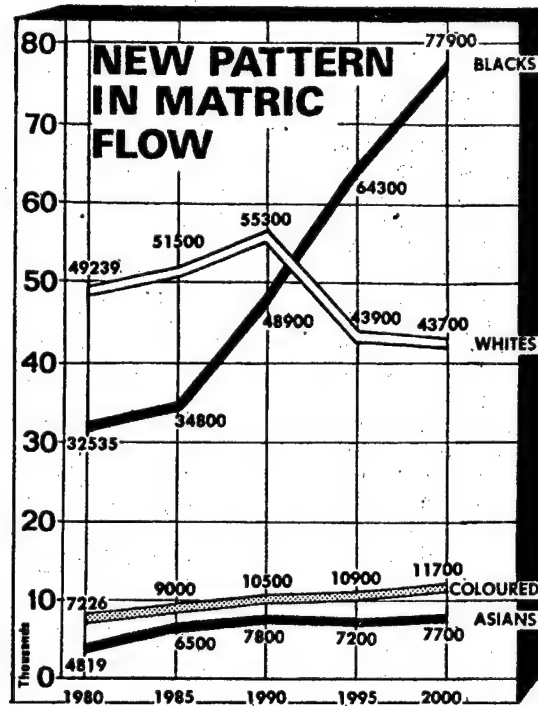
[Text]

More black than white students would be passing their matriculation examinations and launching themselves towards top careers within the next few years, the National Manpower Commission forecast today.

The number of new black matriculants will almost double in the next decade.

And the surge of black school successes will come as the number of new white matriculants goes into a dramatic decline caused by a shrinkage in the average size of white families.

Dr Hennie Reynders, chairman of the commission, said the radical swing in traditional patterns should be regarded by employers as an early



alert to the changes in thinking that will be needed about recruitment and training in industry and commerce.

The number of new white matriculants would increase to 51 500 next year and to a peak of 55 300 in 1990 — but then it would decline as a result of the swing towards smaller white families that started in the 1970s.

By 1995 the white total would have shrunk to about 43 900 and by 2000 it would be down to 43 700.

In sharp contrast the black total would rise from about 34 800 next year to 48 900 in 1990, 64 300 in 1995 — and as high as 77 900 at the turn of the century.

'FOOLISH MOVE' POLITICIZES THE BLACK TRADE UNIONS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Nov 84 p 12

[Article by Allister Sparks]

[Text]

Mr Louis le Grange has described the current wave of unrest in the black townships as more serious than the 1976 Soweto disturbances. For once I agree with him.

The unrest is not yet as widespread as it was in 1976 and the casualty figure is still lower. Mr le Grange said last Thursday that 130 people had been killed (another three have died since then), while the official death toll for eight months of unrest in 1976 was 575.

But the conflict this time is more the result of pointed political action, less the spontaneous outburst of rage which erupted in the Soweto schools eight years ago.

Many of the protests have been planned and there is a basis of political organisation in the form of co-ordinating committees which have brought together a wide range of organisations in the black community, the most important being the United Democratic Front.

As Mr le Grange has noted, there are many more adults involved this time. It is not just a youth rebellion.

There are several other important differences as well.

One is that the black trade union movement has become involved for the first time, which could lead to the political mobilisation of our racially defined working class.

Until now the most important unions have resisted repeated attempts by black political organisations to draw them into the political struggle. They seemed determined to concentrate on improving the wages and working conditions of

their members instead.

Now, by its heavy-handed actions against the unions, the Government has gratuitously done what the black politicians could not. By detaining leaders like Mr Chris Dlamini, the president of Fosatu, and Mr Piroshaw Camay, the general-secretary of Cusa, the Government has politicised the black union movement at a stroke. It is something it will live to regret. Future historians may well record it as the single most foolish action in 36 years of nationalist rule.

The protest strike of November 5 and 6, which prompted these detentions, was itself enormously significant. Prompted itself by the heavy-handed Sebokeng raid of October 23, it was by far the most successful action of its kind that has been staged in this country.

This shows that, with unionisation, blacks now have the ability, and the willingness, to inflict serious damage on the economy to further their struggle for political rights.

The unrest also has the makings of a constitutional crisis. With the new constitution barely in place, it has been stripped of legitimacy by the massive boycott of the coloured and Indian elections in August and now by the evidence that it has accelerated the alienation of the Africans.

It has virtually wiped out the system of black local authorities which the Government has established in the townships, and which were to have formed the basis of the next

phase of its constitutional development.

The Government has been working towards the idea of creating a national council for urban blacks, based on these township councils, which could be given authority over urban black "own affairs" and also be slotted in beside the "homeland" governments in the confederal framework of the envisaged "constellation of Southern African states."

This would complete the "neo-apartheid" constitutional structure.

But the township councillors, who are despised as "collaborators" in their communities and often live in conspicuous luxury, have been primary targets during the unrest. Seven have been killed. Their houses and businesses have been put to the torch. Many have resigned and others have fled. According to one authoritative source, only four of the 22 councils in the affected township are still functioning.

I do not know how the Government can restore that structure. There will be no takers for these jobs. Only a few days ago elections to replace Heidelberg's Ratanda Council, which resigned en masse, had to be postponed because there were no candidates.

The only alternative would seem to be to go back to direct rule by the white administration boards, but if the Government does that it will block its own constitutional plans.

Has the unrest reached the level of a revolution? No. It is still too directionless to be called that, but it has more direction to it than the 1976 upheavals, and if the Government continues to refuse to give blacks a role in the central government, so that their grievances and aspirations can be democratically expressed, then the next outbreak will doubtless have more direction still.

SASOL MAY RE-EMPLOY SOME FIRED WORKERS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Nov 84 p 4M

[Article by Carolyn Dempster]

[Text]

Sasol yesterday announced it would consider applications for re-employment by the 5 400 Secunda workers dismissed earlier this month after participating in the two-day regional stayaway.

A spokesman for the oil-from-coal corporation said the re-employment of the dismissed workers would be subject to certain conditions, but membership of a union would not have any relevance in the matter.

"It has been decided that these applications will be sympathetically considered together with other applications, provided such ex-employees can satisfy Sasol that they were not guilty of intimidation or incitement to participate in the stay-away and that they were victims of such intimidation or incitement," he said.

"Appointments will be based on merit. Factors such as reliability, loyalty, competence and other attributes which normally play a part in the selection of staff will obviously be taken into account.

"Whether or not an applicant belongs to a trade union will not have any relevance in considering his suitability for ap-

pointment."

Altogether more than 1 000 new workers have been recruited for the Sasol 2 and 3 plants and both plants have been operating normally and at full production since the stay-away on November 5.

"After 15 days of continuous operation, nothing has happened to change Sasol's view that they can continue to operate at full production — albeit with extraordinary efforts."

Sasol has denied claims by the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union that the army is being used to fulfil functions at the two plants normally carried out by Sasol security staff.

There is still a handful of the dismissed employees in the Sasol hostel accommodation in eMbalenhle township, and about half of the 250 Sasol houses are occupied by the ex-employees.

The CWIU has notified the International Federation of Chemical and General Workers' Unions in Geneva of the sackings, and the IFCU has undertaken to mount protest action overseas over the Sasol dismissals.

AFRIKAANS PUPILS URGED TO PREPARE FOR RACE MIXING

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 16 Nov 84 p 13

[Text]

THE Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Stoffel Botha, urged Afrikaans teachers to prepare their pupils for the diversity, cultural differences and even conflict of a multi-racial future in South Africa, when he addressed the Empangeni branch of the Natal Onderwysersunie at Richards Bay last night.

He told the teachers that children had to be prepared for the "contact-situations" of a multi-racial and multi-cultural reality that lay ahead.

"White youth will have to be able to participate in the new forms of dialogue with other racial groups, and to develop good and constructive attitudes towards those different from himself.

"The teaching profession would be disingenuous and unfaithful to its task and calling if it looked only inwardly and directed its attention only to its own people," he said.

Mr Botha said that the Afrikaner was characterised by his determination, in spite of many obstacles, to remain an Afrikaner.

"Surely then the task of education is to prepare Afrikaner youth to develop his identity in a multi-racial context.

"In order to advance and spread the Afrikaans language and culture the Afrikaner has a duty to make it accessible and attractive to other groups above and beyond boundaries of race and nation.

"Young people must be prepared for responsible participation in new forms of dialogue and negotiation which will be necessary for good relations between different peoples."

He told the teachers that, in South Africa, with its multi-racial composition, the emphasis fell increasingly on the recognition of the rights of other population groups.

"We live in a world in which the privileged position of the white man, and especially the Afrikaner is being questioned all over the world.

"The people in this country, in the African context, become more and more the last bastion against communist expansionism and opportunism, anarchy and terrorism," he said.

CSO: 3400/292

KOORNHOF QUILTS ZULU FUNERAL ON ADVISEMENT

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Nov 84 p 5

[Text]

DURBAN. — The chairman of the President's Council, Dr Piet Koornhof, and his wife, left halfway through the funeral service for Princess Magogo, mother of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, at Mahlabatini yesterday after being advised to do so by a KwaZulu official.

The official, Prince Gideon Zulu, felt their quick departure could avoid "a very nasty display" against the South African Government.

It is believed that Dr Koornhof telephoned both the State President and the Minister of Foreign Affairs immediately after leaving the funeral.

The last time Dr Koornhof visited Ulundi was in May, 1982, when he told shocked members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly that the South African Cabinet had decided to cede the Ingwavuma magisterial area to Swaziland.

Prince Zulu, the master of ceremonies, told a congregation of several thousand that KwaZulu felt "insulted" because the Swaziland authorities had failed to return Princess Pumzile, the eldest daughter of Chief Buthelezi, to her family home to

attend her grandmother's funeral.

Princess Pumzile has been living in Swaziland for a year after being allegedly abducted from KwaZulu.

The disclosures have aggravated already tense relations between KwaZulu and Swaziland.

Dr Koornhof and his wife were accompanied by the Commissioner-General for the Zulu people, Mr P N Hansmeyer, and his wife when they left.

Before the disclosures, Mr Hansmeyer was seen in earnest conversation with Chief Buthelezi.

Prince Gideon said the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, had asked for KwaZulu's assurance that, when Princess Pumzile came to her family home from Swaziland, she would be able to go back.

Prince Gideon said those in charge of the funeral had wanted to talk about this matter in the presence of the representatives of the Republican Government, although it was a deviation from the funeral service, because Mr Botha had allegedly spoken "on behalf of the Swaziland Government" in the message he had delivered to Chief Buthelezi.

CSO: 3400/292

LAWYER CALLS BIKO DOCTORS INCOMPETENT

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Nov 84 p 2

[Article by John Mojapelo]

[Text]

THE conduct of the two Port Elizabeth district surgeons who treated the black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Bantu Biko, while he was detained by security police in 1977, was not only grossly incompetent but "reprehensibly negligent", it was argued in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Sydney Kentridge SC submitted this in the application of six prominent doctors who are asking Mr Justice W G Boshoff, the Judge President of the Transvaal, and Mr Justice B O'Donovan that the SAMDC should be made to inquire into the conduct of Dr Ivor Ralph Lang and Dr Benjamin Tucker.

The two district surgeons examined Mr Biko between September 7 and 11, 1977. Mr Biko, who was detained under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, died from head injuries at the Pretoria Central Prison on September 12.

Dr Yosuf Variava, Dr Dumisani Vuyisile Andrew Mzamane, both of Baragwanath Hospital; Professor Timothy D Wilson and Prof Phillip Tobias, both of the University of the Witwatersrand; Professor Frances Ames, of the University of Cape Town, and Professor Trevor Jenkins, of the Institute of Medical Research are asking the SAMDC to institute an inquiry into the conduct of doctors Lang and Tucker.

There is an allegation that the two district surgeons had acted improperly and disgracefully in the treatment of Mr Biko.

Mr Kentridge, who is appearing for some of the complaining doctors, said the evidence of Drs Lang and Tucker at the Biko inquest had shown that they were not only grossly incompetent, but showed a "reprehensible negligence" of the interest of their patient.

He said despite the evidence, which on the surface of things showed that Dr Lang and Dr Tucker had acted improperly and disgracefully in the treatment of Mr Biko, the SAMDC had decided there was no justifi-

fication for holding an inquiry into the conduct of the two doctors.

Thirteen medical doctors, in various fields of medicine and all well-qualified, expressed opinions to the SAMDC that Drs Lang and Tucker had acted improperly and disgracefully, said Mr Kentridge.

Mr Kentridge said Dr Lang had placed the interests of the security police above those of Mr Biko. The doctor had written misleading medical certificates about his condition.

The reasons for the false medical certificate were because he thought he had helped the security police who wanted to interrogate Mr Biko further and to protect the security police, said Mr Kentridge.

A false bed letter made out by Dr Lang ought to be investigated too. It had stated the lumbar puncture conducted on Mr Biko by a neurosurgeon was "normal" when the surgeon's evidence was that Mr Biko was not normal.

"That was palpably false," Mr Kentridge said. There were contradictions in the evidence of Dr Lang and another specialist, Dr Keeley.

Earlier, the leader of the legal team of three of the doctors bringing the action, Mr Dawid de Villiers QC, said the six doctors had brought the application because the SAMDC had closed its eyes and mind to the alleged disgraceful and improper conduct of Dr Lang and Dr Tucker despite the initial evidence.

The application was about the standards of the professional medical conduct of the two district surgeons, he said, not on the conduct of the security police or other police or prisons officials, the correctness or otherwise of the inquest verdict, the influence, if any, of the testimony on the verdict, or the merits or demerits of the system of detention without trial.

Mr M J Prins, the presiding magistrate at the Biko inquest, on January 9, 1978 sent portions of inquest proceedings to the sec-

retary of the SAMDC saying there appeared to be a case of improper and disgraceful conduct of Drs Lang, Tucker and Hirsch, said Mr De Villiers.

Mr De Villiers said it was extraordinarily strange that the SAMDC, even after complaints lodged by the former Ombudsman of the SA Council of Churches, Mr Eugene Roelofse, and a group of doctors, that the SAMDC said there was no action contemplated against the two district surgeons.

CSO: 3400/292

UK ENVOY: DURBAN 3 MUST SOLVE OWN PROBLEM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Nov 84 p 4

[Text]

A SOLUTION to the problem of the three political dissidents still holding out in Britain's Durban consulate was largely up to the three men themselves and the South African Government, the new British ambassador, Mr Patrick Moberly, said yesterday.

Though the British Government would welcome a decision by the three men to leave the consulate voluntarily, its standpoint remained that they would not be forced to leave, he told reporters in Pretoria at his first official press conference after he presented his credentials to the State President, Mr P W Botha, on Wednesday.

The cause of the issue — now in its second month and which resulted in the non-appearance of four South Africans in a British court on arms smuggling charges, leading to a serious diplomatic impasse between the South African and British Governments — was the detention orders against the four men, he said.

Mr Moberly was replying to a question on what actions he thought the South African Government should, or could, take regarding the "Durban Three."

Asked about current relations between South Africa and Britain, Mr Moberly said there were "differences" between the two Governments at this stage, but Britain still had "substantial" relations with the republic and he personally looked forward to "a constructive and positive chapter in relations" during his term of office.

"Britain's links with South Africa are highly valued in England," he said. Of the Durban consulate drama, he said he was optimistic the present "difficulty" would not be regarded as the long-term norm.

"We would like to see a calmer mood between South Africa and Britain."

Asked about the possibility of Britain evicting the Durban Three, he said his Government's position that it would not expel them by force was clear.

This decision had been taken against the background of concern in Britain at detention without trial in South Africa, a view conveyed to the South African Government before the consulate affair.

COMMISSIONER WARNS AGAINST FORMATION OF PRIVATE ARMIES

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Nov 84 p 12

[Text]

THE SA Police will not tolerate the formation of "private armies", no matter what guise they appear in or what noble purpose they serve, the senior Deputy Commissioner of Police warned yesterday.

An address by Major-General H J P van Zyl was given by Brigadier H C Muller, Divisional Inspector, Witwatersrand, at a conference on security in industry held at the Chamdor Training Centre, Krugersdorp.

The General was called to duty in the "rumour war", the organisers said.

Brig Muller said some

security firms, in efforts to attract better quality staff, promised careers full of action and excitement. "Pictures of tough guys armed to the teeth in the likes of the notorious 'A Team' are projected.

Assault

"They even see themselves as assault groups who will not only ward off attacks by terrorists, but who will hunt terrorists and in turn attack them.

"This I want to warn against very seriously." People who trained personnel to such heights that they regarded themselves as an attack

force should know that such a force could only be used at the order of the police, in which case they would be under direct police control.

Groups which became frustrated due to lack of action, and which exceeded the limits of protection services, were just as dangerous as poor security services.

The police welcomed assistance from well-trained security staff, who should not only be able to identify threats in time, but also determine what was to be done, by what means and with the right degree of force.

CSO: 3400/236

GENCOR: MINERS COMPLAINTS NOT JUSTIFIED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Nov 84 p 8

[Text]

GENCOR is taking complaints from British miners in South Africa, concerning salaries and living conditions, with a pinch of salt.

Mining families in Evander have voiced their dissatisfaction over salaries and homes they were given, as well as with the distance between Johannesburg and Evander (11 km) and Evander and Springs (70 km).

Mr Naas Steenkamp, director (manpower) of the Gencor mining group, said he was taking these complaints with a pinch of salt.

He feels that miners recruited for work in South Africa were adequately informed about living conditions in SA, salaries and the rate of exchange.

They were issued with brochures which gave full details, Mr Steenkamp said. He admits however, that with any brochures things could look better in the pictures than they do in real life.

But prospective miners, he said, were not left with a brochures alone. A recruiting team consisting of a technical man, a manpower man (who can

advise them on working conditions) and a British immigrant worker to South Africa (who can relate to their aspirations and their needs, spoke to the potential immigrant.

"We do our best to familiarise them with what they can expect in South Africa. But we have found in practice that it is very difficult to adapt to life in a strange country. I have personal experience of the misery of adaptation during the first six months in a country," Mr Steenkamp said.

"When people are faced with problems in adaptation, they tend to blame it on the externals, like long distances, the salaries and the houses.

"In situations like this, individuals tend to see things out of context and to make the problem bigger than it is," he said.

Out of 400 workers employed by Gencor, only 55 left, and about 50 percent of these were either transferred within the group, or found employment elsewhere in South Africa. There was, therefore, only a small percentage of miners who returned to Britain, Mr Steenkamp explained.

JOURNALISTS SUBPOENAED FOR VIOLATION OF SECURITY ACT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Nov 84 p 9

[Article by Sandra Leberum]

[Text] THE fourth Johannesburg journalist summonsed to court this week under Section 205 of the Criminal Procedures Act, Mr Graham Watts, of the Sunday Express, was questioned in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday in conjunction with police investigations into an alleged contravention of the Security Act.

For this reason the magistrate, Mr D Dafele, granted a request by the prosecutor, Mr A van Wyk, for the public and Press to be excluded from the enquiry. Members of the Press were also not allowed sight of the related documentation.

"These proceedings actually form part of the police investigations," Mr Van Wyk told the court.

Permission was granted to the Editor of the Sunday Express, Mr Kenneth Owen, to remain in the courtroom.

After about 40 minutes the court was adjourned and Mr Watts was allowed to leave.

Under this Section of the Act persons who refuse to answer questions face a jail sentence.

When asked by The Citizen, Mr Owen confirmed to journalists present that a report published on November 11 appeared to have given rise to the subpoena.

The interview concerned Mr Thami Mali, leader of the Transvaal Regional Stayaway Committee who is presently in detention.

Mr Watts had not been that eager to answer questions, Mr Owen said, but he had advised him to answer the questions since "I could see no legal or ethical grounds for him

to refuse".

Rand Daily Mail journalists, Mr A Harber and Miss J Minnie, who appeared briefly in court last week also under Section 205 of Act 51 of 1977, are due to appear in court again tomorrow for questioning.

This appearance also relates to a published report written during the stayaway and which referred to Mr Mali.

Mr G van Staden who was originally subpoenaed under Section 205 appears on December 3 now under another section.

He was due to appear for questioning on Wednesday, but the matter was not proceeded with. Later that day he was re-subpoenaed.

Nine journalists, including a Cape Town editor, have been subpoenaed during the past 10 days to appear in various courts under this section.

CSO: 3400/237

STAYAWAY ORGANIZERS COULD FACE CHARGES

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Nov 84 p 3

[Text]

ORGANISERS of the mass work stayaways now face the possibility of a dramatic "show trial" on charges of economic sabotage or subversion.

Dossiers have been opened on several of the scores of people — including 19 trade union leaders — held in detention, a senior officer of the Security Police has confirmed after enquiries by The SOWETAN.

Investigations were still in progress, he said. He did not rule out the possibility of more arrests in the wake of the stayaways on November 5 and 6, which caused losses in industrial production estimated in tens of millions of rands.

The authorities are trying to determine whether it can be proved that ardent trade unionism and political protest have crossed into what the Internal Security Act defines as terrorism or subversion.

Confirmation of the investigations follows an appeal by big business to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, to charge the detainees or release

them.

The appeal was first made by the Association of Chambers of Commerce at talks with the Minister at midweek, and is likely to be supported by both the Federated Chamber of Industries and the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut.

All three bodies have warned the Minister that detentions without trial have already jeopardised industrial peace.

Observers predict that if extremists are put on public trial it would draw the most intense international attention since the Rivonia trials of the 1960s.

Police preparing dossiers are known to be concentrating on Section 54 of the Internal Security Act, which provides a wide legal interpretation of terrorism and related offences.

Under particular scrutiny, it is understood, are offences regarded as subversive. These carry a maximum penalty of 20 years in jail — or 25 years if violence is involved.

A sub-section of the Act classifies a "subversive" as anyone who,

among other violations:

- Causes or promotes general dislocation or disorder, or attempts to do so.
- Cripples, prejudices or interrupts any industry or undertaking, or the production, supply and distribution of commodities or foodstuffs.
- Interrupts, impedes or endangers the manufacture, storage, generation, distribution or supply of fuel, petroleum products, energy, light, power or water, or sanitary, medical, health, educational, police, fire-fighting, ambulance, postal or telecommunication services, or radio or television broadcasts.
- Endangers, damages, destroys or renders useless or unserviceable any installation referred to above.
- Prevents, hampers or deters anyone from assisting in the maintenance of law and order.
- Causes, encourages or foments feelings of hostility between population groups.
- Conspires with any other person to commit or bring about any of the above disruptions.

SOWETO ELECTRIFICATION SCHEME TO BE COMPLETED IN 1985

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Nov 84 p 3

[Text]

THE R265-million Soweto electrification scheme, originally scheduled for completion last December, may now be completed next year.

Ninety-percent of the 105 000 houses will have electricity by Christmas, according to the West Rand Development Board chairman, Mr John Knoetze.

However, although Mr Knoetze told **The SOWETAN** this week that "work on the scheme was well ahead of schedule," the project appears to be dragging. At the outset the scheme was scheduled to be completed by December 1983, but the deadline was later shifted to January 1984, then March 1984 and May 1984.

The then Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, told a Press conference earlier this year that the whole complex will be switching on

under the new scheme by the end of August.

It is feared that the delay will have an adverse effect on the capital costs of the project, considering that it was originally estimated to cost about R211-million. The WRDB chairman said the total costs when the project is completed will be R265-million.

So far R183-million on the installation of cables and wiring of 90 000 houses in Greater Soweto, of which 61 000 houses in the complex are already connected to power, excluding 20 000 houses which had electricity before the scheme started three years ago.

Mr Knoetze said over 5 000 kilometres of cables had been installed and 3 000 kilometres of trenches dug.

"Soweto householders should be paying an average of R32 in monthly electricity bills," Mr Knoetze said.

CSO: 3400/236

REPORT SAYS RED TAPE, RESTRICTIONS APPLY ONLY TO BLACK BUSINESSMEN

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Nov 84 p 16

[Text]

THE black man is usually the first to be laid off should a company deem it necessary to retrench staff or curtail productivity, according to Dr Nthato Motlana, director of Get Ahead Limited, a predominantly black business company.

In his report, as chairman of the board of directors, Dr Motlana said "the increase in unemployed persons coupled with the overcrowding in the townships and the current difficulties in the field of education make for a bleak economic outlook".

Get Ahead Ltd, Dr Motlana said, sought to promote the establishment of black businesses and to act as a two-way medium between its clients, relevant blacks and its shareholders and white commerce and industry. He also lauded a number of companies who did their best to assist blacks.

Dr Motlana, however, was perturbed by the emerging black entrepreneur whose aspirations, he added were rejected by the prohibitions which barred him from trading in the city central business districts or in established industrial areas.

"The loss which prevents him from the freehold title to property, denies him opportunity of providing adequate or excepted security to the lending institutions. Thus the free enterprise system operating at present in South Africa gives little hope of encouragement to the potential black businessman", the director said.

Dr Motlana also added that their objectives of establishing black businesses and acting as a medium between blacks and the established white economic structure had been met with obstacles. "Often these appear in the form of red tape or restrictions which apply only to the black population", Dr Motlana said.

CSO: 3400/236

WORKERS REPORTEDLY DISMISSED DUE TO UNION MEMBERSHIP

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Nov 84 p 4

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text]

THE NATIONAL Union of Mineworkers is awaiting the outcome of an Industrial Court ruling for the reinstatement of 42 workers dismissed from Tavistock Collieries, owned by Johannesburg Investments.

The NUM's assistant general secretary, Mr Mokheseng Maloka, told **The SOWETAN** that the dismissed workers have been repatriated to Lesotho and to homelands.

A long list of alleged unfair labour practices was filed in court. The union claims the workers were selectively dismissed on the grounds of being union members and their ethnicity.

The union said that Sothos were dismissed, while all the Mozambicans were re-employed.

Tearsmoke

The union has charged the mine company with refusing to

deal with them during the strike, using tear-smoke at the workers' hostel without provocation and "illegally detaining workers in the hostel's dining room for a day."

A company spokesman said that they will contest the charges.

Mr Maloka said that their application was raised in the light of recent labour talks between South Africa and Mozambique, which underlined a growing belief that greater numbers of Mozambicans could be employed on South African mines.

"We brought this application because apparently some mining employers seem to prefer Mozambican workers. We are keen to hear the outcome of this case," he added.

The ruling of the case will be made as soon as all merits have been weighed, a government spokesman said.

ASSOCOM RELEASES STATEMENT ON DETAINED UNIONISTS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Nov 84 p 14

[Text]

THE ASSOCIATED Chambers of Commerce has urged the Government to charge or release trade unionists it detained last week because of the two-day stayaway.

In a statement released after a three-hour meeting with the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, Assocom said it accepted that the law must now take its course.

"In this regard, Assocom urged that the trade unionists concerned should be charged in court as soon as possible, or otherwise be released," the statement said.

The three-hour behind-closed-doors meeting in Pretoria, follows a souring of relations between the business leaders and the Minister over the detentions which business organisations warned, would endanger labour peace.

Urgent need

Assocom, during the meeting, emphasised the urgent need for the authorities to address the economic and political fundamentals of urban black unrest, while noting the steps being taken by the Government to this end.

It offered its assistance in promoting stability and development in the black urban areas, and emphasised the role employers could play in reducing industrial unrest through the normal industrial relations process and urged that these procedures be allowed to make their positive contributions.

MOURNERS OF RIOT VICTIM FLEE POLICE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Nov 84 p 2

[Article by Mzikayise Edom]

[Text]

SCORES of mourners returning from the funeral of a riot victim had to run for cover when police fired tearsmoke, and shots were heard in Vosloorus, Boksburg, yesterday.

The more than 1 000 mourners were returning from the funeral of Mr Phinius Twala (20) of 982 Kunene Street, Vosloorus, who was shot dead during the disturbances in the township two weeks back.

He was to have been buried on Saturday, but his funeral was banned by the Boksburg Chief Magistrate, Mr Cornelius Roetson last Thursday in terms of the Internal Security Act of 1982.

According to the order, Mr Twala could

only be buried on a weekday.

The order also prohibited the mourners from singing freedom songs, displaying placards or making political speeches at the funeral service.

They were not allowed to march from the deceased's home to the graveyard and the coffin and the mourners had to be transported in vehicles.

All these orders were defied by the mourners except the one that Mr

Twala be buried on a week day.

Yesterday's trouble started as mourners were leaving the graveyard. Police and members of the SADF porters heard shots.

Police also used sjamboks, and scores of mourners had to run in different directions for cover.

Major S van Rooyen of the SAP unit in Pretoria last night said he had no report concerning the incident.

CSO: 3400/236

RACISM ROW AT MODDERFONTEIN PLANT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Nov 84 p 7

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text]

THE AFRICAN Explosives and Chemical Industries management is currently holding talks with black and white trade unionists about racial slurs and segregation in buses transporting workers at the Modderfontein plant.

The Cusa-affiliate South African Chemical Workers' Union has alleged that its members have been withdrawn from integrated buses because whites complained of their "nasty smell" in the vehicles.

The union has also accused management of practising apartheid by introducing a separate bus service for the race groups. Buses used by blacks have no seats and those used by whites were "luxurious and have comfortable seats."

Matters came to a head this week when black workers defied the company's regulation by boarding white buses. This was allegedly followed by the arrest of several black workers at gunpoint.

However AECI's PRO, Mr Bokkie Botha, said that there were two categories of bus services which operated at the plant. The first was for workers in A-F group — mainly lowest paid blacks — and the G-and-above group which was integrated.

They had serious overcrowding in buses and were hoping to settle the issue soon. Management had been approached on several occasions and held meetings with union leaders on the segregation issue.

VIOLENCE FLARES IN LEANDRA

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Nov 84 p 2

[Article by Nkopane Makobane]

[Text]

VIOLENCE flared in the Eastern Transvaal township of Leandra yesterday when a mob of youths threw stones at Highveld Development Board policemen guarding a bulldozer demolishing 28 shacks and brick houses on the plot of a resident.

The stone throwing incident happened at noon, immediately after a member of the Leandra Action Committee (LAC), Chief Ampie Mayisa, was arrested by police in a hippo.

At the time of going to press yesterday, police had not yet confirmed the incident.

After the police hippo drove away with the chief, angry youths attacked a Board police van driven by a white policeman. It drove off at high speed, leaving behind black policemen who had to run for their lives as hundreds of stones and other objects rained on them.

Also attacked was the bulldozer operator, who drove in circles before he eventually managed to escape the mob's fury.

A short while after the stone-throwing incident, the police hippo returned and police started

chasing youths. Our reporters saw at least one youth being cornered and arrested.

For more than two hours after the incidents, the township was gripped with tension as youths lined the streets, holding stones in anticipation of police reinforcements.

The demolition took place at the stand of Mr Andries Fakude, whose late father acquired it in 1904 under the title deed right. The stand is sited adjacent to the newly-built houses in Mpumelelo Township.

According to Mr M A Nkabinde, chairman of LAC, Mr Fakude had been opposed to selling his land to the Board to make way for a shopping complex.

Mr Fakude could not be traced yesterday. Some sub-tenants on his plot told **The SOWETAN** they were angry that they had not been informed about the demolition move.

They said they were surprised when at about 8 am, police and the bulldozer arrived and started destroying their homes.

CSO: 3400/236

OVER 3,000 BLACKS LAID OFF IN NOVEMBER

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Nov 84 p 3

[Text]

MORE than 3 000 black workers have been retrenched from their jobs this month.

Trade unionists and employers have predicted that more workers will be laid-off when factories go on vacation for the Christmas holidays next month.

About 540 workers, members of the United African Motor and Allied Workers' Union, in Rosslyn near Pretoria, employed by Nissan, have been retrenched by the company.

UAMAWUSA's assistant general secretary told The SOWETAN yesterday that they battled hard to reduce the number because management had originally intended to retrench 870 workers.

They have also managed to negotiate a wage

agreement with management for the rest of the workers at the plant. The wage package includes improved working conditions and an attendance bonus.

He indicated that more than 360 employees at Motorware — Magnis Truck Corporation near Pretoria are to be retrenched, but "we are still locked in negotiations with management on the aspect."

A spokesman for the Fosatu-affiliate Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) said that more than 500 of its members at different companies have been laid-off this month following the country's economic recession.

"We are battling to negotiate a better deal for them with management. However, em-

ployers have indicated that they have no choice because of the country's economic recession," he said.

African Cables in Vereeniging is to retrench some 750 workers; in Port Elizabeth, Ford has retrenched 1 150 workers and Volkswagen in Uitenhage has retrenched 680 employees.

Nissan's industrial relations director, Mr C V Strydom, confirmed the retrenchments, but said he could only supply details at a later stage.

Meanwhile General Motors has retrenched 449 workers and will shut down for an extended 7½-week Christmas holiday. Altogether some 5 000 workers in the motor manufacturing industry have been retrenched since January this year.

UNION ACCUSES AMERICAN COMPANY OF BREAKING SULLIVAN CODE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Nov 84 p 7

[Text]

THE COMMERCIAL, Catering and Allied Workers' Union has accused an American company operating in South Africa, 3M, of not adhering to the Sullivan Code of Conduct and refusing to bargain with them in "good faith."

The accusations follows a deadlock in wage negotiations reached between the union and management at a meeting which referred the matter for mediation yesterday.

Ccawusa's Pretoria branch secretary, Mr Joseph Mokoena, told The SOWETAN yesterday that the American company had earlier told them that they were willing to pay the workers satisfactory wages.

But, he continued, the union was surprised during the wage negotiations when 3M made it "impossible for us to believe their utterances," and also made them aware that they intended sacking workers.

He said that the union has asked for a wage increase of R150 per month for all workers who earn between R400 and R500; R100 increment for workers earning R501 and upwards or a R150 across the board increase.

Refuted

However, the company's PRO Ms D Jensen, has refuted claims that the company was refusing to bargain in good faith. She said the company has always believed in bargaining in good faith with any trade union representing its workers.

She denied that the company was not adhering to the Sullivan Code and said: "the negotiations are continuing and we hope that the mediator will solve the matter soon."

But Mr Mokoena said that the company was willing to give workers a maximum increment of R99 and refused "to up" the offer. "We regard this as a sheer violation of the code because these overseas companies are making a lot of money in South Africa, yet they refuse to pay our members," he said.

"We have also suggested names of top lawyers to mediate in the deadlock, but the company has been reluctant to accept these names. We shall press for these demands until our members are satisfied," Mr Mokoena said.

CSO: 3400/236

AZAPO COMPLAINS OF POLICE HARASSMENT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Nov 84 p 2

[Article by Len Maseko]

[Text]

THE Azanian People's Organisation has called on its members and the community to resist being used to sabotage and undermine the national liberation.

This all stems from what the organisation has termed a campaign of harassment against its members. The black consciousness organisation claims that 13 of its members had — in the past 11 days — either been raided in their homes, detained for a short spell, questioned about their political activities or asked to inform on their colleagues.

Meanwhile the Police Directorate in Pretoria said yesterday that it

could not comment on "routine investigations which take place".

The directorate said in a telex: "The South African Police do not harass people. However, should any person be of the opinion that he/she has lawful cause for complaint then such person or persons should make an affidavit at their nearest police station, where their allegations will be investigated."

The members alleged to have been contacted by the Security Police are Messrs James Chauke (Alexandra), Victor Ndlovu (Alexandra), Jabu Shabalala (Alexandra), Herman Viljoen (Alexandra), Philip Sibeko (Alexandra), France Pale (Tem-

bisa), Phosa Kuwa Mashelo (Lebowakgomo, Pietersburg), Max Ledwaba (Seshego, Pietersburg), Mangope Ramothlolo (Seshego), Windsor Meraba (Seshego), Thabo Montjane (Seshego), Rachi Rasethaba (Seshego) and Matsapa Letsoalo (Seshego).

Notably, according to Azapo, the campaign had intensified since the organisation's national congress held in Port Elizabeth recently.

Azapo said in a statement yesterday: "We urge all our members and the community at large to resist from being made use of to sabotage and undermine our national liberation struggle."

CSO: 3400/236

AZAPO MEMBER'S HOME ATTACKED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Nov 84 p 2

[Text]

A MEMBER of the Azanian People's Organisation and his family this week narrowly missed death when their Tembisa home was peppered with bullets.

No-one was injured during the attack on the home of Mr David Makgakga, a member of the organisation's Tembisa branch. The family has, since the attack on Wednesday night, left their home in fear of their lives.

Several bullets hit the

bedroom in which Mr Makgakga and his family were sleeping. The person or persons responsible for the attack left in their wake shattered windows in one bedroom and kitchen.

Said Mr Makgakga: "The incident occurred just before 10pm, when we were asleep. We were woken by loud bangs, which had us scurrying for cover into the wardrobes and under the bed. The nightmare experience lasted

only five minutes."

Shortly after the attack the family heard footsteps of a person running away. The family found five bullet cartridges in and around the house. The incident has been reported to the Tembisa police.

Major C Liebenberg, liaison officer of the East Rand police, said yesterday that he was not aware of the incident, but would investigate.

CSO: 3400/236

MABUZA BLAMES NEW CONSTITUTION FOR CURRENT UNREST

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 27 Nov 84 p 7

[Article by Sello Rabothata]

[Text] THE Inyandza National Movement has no alternative but to blame the constitutional status quo for the current unrest which has led to the unnecessary loss of life, arrests and detentions in the country.

The movement's president and Chief Minister of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, said in his presidential address at the movement's sixth annual congress held at the Mgwenya College of Education at the weekend:

"A desperate people will resort to desperate acts, regardless of the self-destructive consequences of such acts."

Mr Mabuza said Inyandza has aligned itself with other political organisations in rejecting a constitution which excludes 72 percent of the country's population. "While it may bring temporary comfort and respite to its designers and to those of our coloured and Indian compatriots who have opted for participation, the tricameral Parliament is a far cry from the genuine and equitable, let alone the overdue non-racial constitution which this country needs," he said.

Intolerance

He said the new constitution is undoubtedly a recipe for racial polarisation and intolerance as the events of the past three months have shown. Black leaders and political organisations which believe in the noble cause of peaceful negotiation are in a predicament because peaceful negotiation has up to now, not borne tangible and edible fruits for the oppressed. The new constitution is a classical entrenchment of apartheid.

He said: "The Government must not expect us to sing praises of apartheid and to endorse high-handed action while ignoring the deep-rooted grievances of our people. Our people want a reasonable standard of living and equitable political rights in the land of their birth. These are the legitimate aspirations of our people which cannot be meaningfully satisfied by means of either the homeland policy or the Black Local Authorities."

The old constitution of the Union and subsequently the Republic of South Africa, offered the option that the African people could some day be granted representation in the South African Parliament. The tricameral Parliament has removed that option.

CSO: 3400/236

STAYAWAY SLAMMED AT AZAPO MEETING

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 27 Nov 84 p 3

[Article by Len Maseko]

[Text]

STAYAWAYS could not be described as a success if human life was lost in the process, 16 community organisations declared at the weekend.

And previous stayaway calls were an "uncalculated action" lacking political substance and direction, the organisations concluded at a meeting in Soweto called to review the current unrest situation in the country.

The meeting, convened by the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), took a critical view of the previous stayaway campaigns, describing them as "ill-timed."

Among organisations represented at the meeting — which was held at St Hilda's Anglican Church, Senaoane — were the Azanian Students Movement, Black Clergy Caucus, the Steve Biko Foundation, the Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers' Union, and Women Unite.

Slated

The organisations slated reports that previous stayaways had

been successful, saying this raised a question as to what criteria were used to determine the success of such campaigns.

"Can stayaways be termed successful when lives are lost unnecessarily?" one representative asked.

Among points made at the meeting were:

- The community was not consulted when such a call was made;
- The stayaway concept was taking ethnic lines, with the so-called coloureds, Indians and whites not participating. Ironically, there were whites among the stayaway organisers; and
- Stayaways helped unscrupulous employers to "get away with murder," by retrenching their workers to avoid paying bonuses to them.

Mr Saths Cooper, deputy president of Azapo, told the meeting: "The community, imposed with the idea of a stayaway without consultation, appeared to stay away from work solely in fear of their safety rather than in solidarity with the cause."

CSO: 3400/236

BLACK UNIONS APPEAL TO BRITISH MINERS NOT TO EMIGRATE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Nov 84 p 19

[Text]

BRITISH miners who accept jobs in South Africa will face conscription into the South African Army and also find themselves being used against local workers.

In a statement to The SOWETAN yesterday, the International Metal Workers Federation, said that unions representing black workers in South Africa have appealed to miners in Britain not to emigrate to this country.

Mining companies from South Africa have been seeking to recruit British miners, taking advantage of the current British miners' strike.

The unions, representing some 200 000 black workers in South Africa, said that they were "deeply concerned" about reports that South African com-

panies were actively recruiting coal miners on strike in Britain.

They have pointed out that "all whites who emigrate to South Africa face conscription into the army. The army is being used against workers demanding their human and trade union rights," the statement said.

The unions have also accused British and South African employers of "exploiting miners" who were on strike in Britain for "their own political reasons."

They have expressed "solidarity with the National Union of Miners in their strike to keep British pits from being closed."

However local mine owners have argued that they recruited workers

from Britain because of the shortage of skilled workers in the country and that they were not responsible for the shortage because the Government was refusing to scrap job reservation in the mines.

The Chamber of Mines and several white trade unions are currently negotiating means of eradicating job reservation, although most of the right-wing unions are opposed to the idea.

The IMF statement comes at a time when black unions — the National Union of Mineworkers and the Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers' Union, have made scathing attacks on the British miners recruited to work in South Africa amid strikes in their mother country.

BRIEFS

BUS FARE INCREASES--PUTCO's fare increases--due to be implemented next week--will only lead to further unrest and riots in the township, the Atteridgeville Town Council warned yesterday. The council, at its monthly meeting yesterday, also announced that they had written a letter to Putco requesting them to suspend the proposed fare increases indefinitely. In the letter, the council also stated that "Our fear is that an increase of fares under the present political climate in the township will lead to further unrest and riots. A postponement will hopefully continue the moderate residents of your company's good will and good intentions." We hope that a better economic and political climate will come up with the new year where both the council and your company will be in a position to increase their tariffs and fares". [By Monk Nkomo] [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Nov 84 p 3]

VENDA OPENS R4,5-M SHOPPING CENTER--A R4,5-MILLION shopping complex was opened in Venda this week. Speaking at the opening ceremony, the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Gin Ravele, said the outflow of money from Venda was a thorn in the flesh and needed to be stopped. "The opening of OK Bazaars Venda will not only enable Venda to retain a larger slice of its purchasing power within its borders, but will also create job opportunities, stimulate other businesses around it and provide training for Venda citizens," Mr Ravele said. President K P R Mphahlele said his government would not estrange or minimise white South African investment in Venda. "People outside our borders are cordially invited to support this prestigious national venture where they will find that many of their needs will be met at a lower expense level." [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Nov 84 p 4]

UCASA CALLS FOR NEGOTIATIONS--THE URBAN Council of South Africa has demanded that the local authorities should in future negotiate directly with the Government instead of first consulting the local Chief Commissioner as is the case at present. The Association announced yesterday that there had been dissatisfaction with the channels of communication the councils had to follow in communicating with the Department of Co-operation and Development. To speed up negotiations between the local authorities and the Government it was suggested at the meeting held by Ucasa at the weekend that future negotiations between town councils and the Government should be dealt directly with Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Nov 84 p 7]

DROUGHT STILL CRITICAL--THE drought in most of the Transvaal is still far from over, despite good rainfalls in the past week and hundreds of farmers are still facing ruin, according to the Transvaal Agricultural Union. Mr Joel Kotze, a spokesman for the union, said yesterday: "A survey we have just completed reveals that considerable areas of the province are still in the grip of the worst drought in living memory." There was concern at the TAU that the rains had not been more general, although good rains in specific areas had lessened the problems of farmers in those areas. "But the drought, generally, is still very far from having been broken," he said. The only regions which had no problems were the Eastern Transvaal and the Lowveld. The situation in the Northern Transvaal was still critical, while in the Western Transvaal farmers were waiting for rain before they could start planting. In the Northern Transvaal "blotchy" rainfall had not helped very much, and conditions were critical north of the Soutpansberg and in the Northwest. Prospects were particularly bad in the districts of Ellisras, Potgietersrust, Baltimore, Swartwater, Marnits and along the Limpopo. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Nov 84 p 3]

EDITORS TO SURRENDER PHOTOS--CAPE TOWN--The three Cape Town newspaper editors subpoenaed to hand photographs to a Bellville magistrate yesterday do not have to appear in court, according to a police spokesman. The editors--Mr Andrew Drysdale (the Argus), Mr W D Beukes (the Burger) and Mr A H Heard (Cape Times)--have been subpoenaed in terms of Section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act to hand over photographs, films and negatives relating to recent scenes of unrest at the University of the Western Cape. In an interview yesterday, the police spokesman said the photographs had to be handed to a magistrate in chambers yesterday who, in turn, would give them to the officer investigating the unrest. The photographs could not be handed directly to the investigating officer, he said. The spokesman said that, as the subpoenas required either the editors, photographers or reporters involved to hand over the photographs, it was not necessary for the editors to appear before the magistrate themselves. He stressed that there would be no court hearing. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Nov 84 p 9]

SASOL SUIT DISMISSED--In less than five minutes a Rand Supreme Court judge yesterday dismissed a huge civil claim against Sasol Limited which had been heard before closed doors for more than six months. As with the rest of the proceedings, Mr Justice Melamet ruled that his judgment could not be published. He released a statement later which said the parties consented to reveal that the action was dismissed. No further details were released and it may never be known what the action entailed, what amounts of money were really involved and who was affected. A blanket of silence was invoked in terms of the Strategic Procurements Act at the start of the trial in March. The claim was brought by British consulting lawyer Mr Maurice Sellier, a foreign company, Trade Technology (Holding) Limited, and a Middle-Eastern businessman, Mr Extra Nonoo, against Sasol Limited, the Strategic Fuel Fund Association and the Honorary Consul-General for Peru, Mr Helge Storch-Nielsen, who is based in Cape Town. The plaintiffs were ordered to pay the costs of the case. With some of the country's leading lawyers appearing, the costs are reported to total more than R1 million. In the action the original amount claimed was reported to be R270 million. After more than five months of evidence, the court adjourned in August and reconvened in October for almost a month of arguments. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Nov 84 p 4M]

FLOATING ROOF DAM--A 60-megalite earthen embankment reservoir with a floating roof--the biggest of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere--has been constructed for the Witbank Town Council by Floataroof. The project is a new concept in water storage and has considerable cost and time-saving advantages over the conventional concrete reservoir. The reservoir will be officially opened by the Mayor of Witbank, Mr P WP Cornelius, on Wednesday, December 5. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Nov 84 p 15]

SADF RAIDS THOKOZA--MEMBERS of the South African Defence Force, travelling in armoured vehicles, raided homes and premises in the township of Thokoza, near Alberton, yesterday. Residents said troops were first noticed at about 7am as they began their operation, and that the sections they entered included Phen-duka, Tabantsimbi, Everest and Thokoza. Some residents told the Rand Daily Mail the soldiers went into their homes, looked around and then left without saying a word. They also entered yards, looked at cars and motorbikes and asked whose they were, the residents explained. The main reaction of the local population was described as one of curiosity and surprise. A spokesman for the public relations division of the South African Police said yesterday police were no longer commenting on the day-to-day activities of the army in the townships. "If the army is there it will be to assist the police in a supportive role, like they have done elsewhere recently," the spokesman said. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Nov 84 p 2]

HOMES FOR INDIAN MP'S--BELLANDIA Homes was the lowest tenderer on, and has been awarded the contract to construct eight large houses for Indian Ministers in the newly-elected House of Delegates. The houses are being built at Pelican Park on the east banks of Zeekoevlei, and have to be ready before the start of the new builders' year in January 1985. Work has already begun and is proceeding fast. A number of carefully selected contractors were invited by the Department of Community Development to tender on the houses. To qualify for inclusion on the tender list prospective contractors had to satisfy the Department that they were capable of completing all eight 350 square metre homes in just four months. "The houses are in keeping with the stature of the intended occupants and are of the same standard as those which were built in Newlands for the Ministers of the White cabinet," said a Bellandia spokesman. The site is part of a designated Indian suburb. All the houses will have direct access to Zeekoevlei and magnificent mountain views. [Text] [Durban THE GRAPHIC in English 2 Nov 84 p 3]

SECTION 29 SLAMMED--THE parents of the detained student leader, Ms Kate Philip, say they have twice been refused permission to see their daughter, held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. Ms Philip, the president of the National Union of South African Students, was detained on Wednesday last week. "It is to this country's shame that the Internal Security Act is outside and above the rule of law," he father, Mr David Philip, said. Detained on the same day were: Mr Piroshay Camay of the Council of Unions of South Africa, Mr Guy Berger of the Media and Research Services, Mr John Campbell of the Screen Training Project, and Mr J Dlalisa of the Transport and General Workers' Union. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Nov 84 p 5]